





## America.

AMERICAN MINISTER  
UNNEUTRAL, CHARGE

BY A. P. DAY WIRE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—American Minister Vopicka will be taken to Bucharest, and the Government's case, although it will be the accredited Minister to Romania, the German Ambassador cited factors in which he was unneutral and favored Central Powers and favored Hitler.

The Dutch Minister, who undertook protection of subjects when the Germans took the Rumanian capital.

Firm.  
REECE REJECTS  
ENTENTE DEMANDSREADY TO DISCUSS OTHER  
WITH THE ALLIESour Consulting with Foreign  
Ministers, Constantine Declines  
to Name in Present Form Is Un-  
negotiable—Is Ready to Par-  
ticipate.ATHLETIC CABLE AND A. P.  
LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Govern-  
ment, acting in harmony with  
King, decided to reject case  
of the Entente note and de-  
clined reparation in conse-  
quence of fighting at Athens; Re-  
spondent at Athens tele-  
graphed the Greek government is ready  
to the other demands made  
by the Allies. It has been de-  
termined to declare war on the  
Entente passively to all in  
reliance upon ultimate re-  
sponsibility for the powers that  
Rumania and Bulgaria.Constantine yesterday con-  
ferred with former premiers, who  
said unanimously that the note in  
present form was not acceptable  
and would be equivalent to ad-  
mission that Greece contemplated  
the Entente forces and a  
declaration was forthcoming for  
the sake of its treatment.Premier Venizelos's subse-  
quent statement to the imprecise  
King. It is stated the King is ready  
to send an order to all of the  
armies under the constitution  
to interfere with the in-  
procedure before them.Athens dispatch says the  
note from the attitude of the  
diplomats, the situation is not  
clearing. The effect of the block-  
ading becoming more and more  
expensive of life and of  
gold at prices which are  
relative to the poorer classes  
and demands of the Entente; re-  
quested the attack on the  
city in Athens, re-establish-  
ment by the Allies of Greek  
photographs and posts and  
returning the troops under arms.

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REMARKABLE EPISODEGreat British Scientist in Re-  
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Papa's Prediction of Cata-  
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Dying About Her.

Departure.

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## Jack Barry to Manage Red Sox—Joe Stecher Refuses to Wrestle Strangler Ed Lewis

## GOLF TOURNEY AT ALTADENA.

Laurence Coving Expected to Play.

Course is Greatly Improved by New Bunkers.

Many Prizes are Offered for the Winners.

The Altadena Country Club will hold its second annual invitation golf tournament beginning on Tuesday, January 11, finals on Saturday, the 13th.

The qualifying round of 15 holes will be played in the morning of the 11th, and first round matches in the afternoon; second round match play on Friday; semifinals Saturday morning; final Saturday afternoon. On Saturday there will also be four foursomes for those not in the tournament.

There will be as many flights of 16 as there are entries, and all matches will be over 18 holes. There are to be prizes for winners and runners-up of each flight and for the best and best not in the four-ball match.

Loth Guyer is the tournament chairman to whom entries should be sent.

The Altadena Club has been steadily improving its course; the grass is in better condition than ever before and new bunkers have been dotted all over it. It is interesting to remember that the first golf tournament of two years ago that Laurence Coving first made his appearance in Southern California, and winning best not in the quality tournament, established the first records with his long driving. He has since become State champion as a member of the Los Angeles Country Club. He went East for Christmas and returned back in time for this tournament.

## SYRACUSE TO PLAY HARVARD BASEBALL.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE. CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) Jan. 5.

Syracuse University will be the only new opponent to Harvard's baseball team for 1917, according to the schedule made public yesterday. It contains twenty-nine games, with provisions for extra games with Yale and Princeton. In case of a tie, and Georgetown are dropped and the game with Boston College on June 12 will be played only in case an emergency.

No coach for the term has yet been appointed to replace Fred Nichols, recently appointed manager of the Chicago National League team. Charles S. Donin, former manager of the Philadelphia National League team, was in conference with the Syracuse officials, but the result was not made public.

## CUBS TO PLAY IN SAN DIEGO.

BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH. SAN DIEGO, Jan. 5.—Announcement was made today by O. J. Hull, general manager of the Chicago Cubs, that the team will meet the major leagues. An all-star team, including the big league and minor league stars wintering here will be organized to play the Chicago team.

The team will arrive here some time next week and will be organized to play the National League.

The games will be played at the big stadium and it is possible that a Cuban League team will be here to meet the major leagues.

The two fan clubs will make to enter the aid of local business to make the event a success.

Tip O'Neill will arrive here some time next week and will be organized to play the National League.

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PRINCETON WINS. BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE. PRINCETON, Jan. 5.—The Princeton University swimming team defeated the swimmers of the College of the City of New York in the first intercollegiate League contest of the season, here, tonight, 25 to 15. Princeton also won the women's polo match by a score of 9 to 1.

## OPENING BASKETBALL GAME WON BY LINCOLN.

Lincoln High School opened the basketball season at the expense of Los Angeles High, winning by a score of 22 to 24. The Railblazers were much more deadly shots than the Hilltoppers. One reason for this was that Person stoned the Los Angeles side, walking on the L. A. High forwards. The line-up:

L. A. High. Wissman. Forward. Clegg (15). Center. H. Clegg. Guard. Hartung (19). Guard.

W. E. Johnson (10). Center. Guard. Person. Guard.

CHANDLER — Earl V. Armstrong, Inc., 1144 South Hope St. Main 3459; 60895.

CHALMERS — HUMMOBILE — Green-Robins Co., Twelfth and Flower Streets, Broadway 5410; A1187.

SAXON — Saxon Motor Sales Co., Twelfth and Olive.

## JOE SWORD TELLS OF THAT BANQUET.

## BEARS VICTORS AT BASKETBALL.

Defeat Y.M.C.A. Five in a Fast Game.

Sharpe and Olney do Some Fancy Work.

Team Play of Northerners is Feature.

The University of California's basketball team started its southern invasion in high style last night by defeating the Y.M.C.A. on the latter's court, 29 to 15.

The Bears won because of their superb team work. Foster, the husky guard, stood under the Berkeley basket and the other four men ran all over the court, passing the ball from one to the other on the fly and dropping it through the basket on the least excuse.

Sharpe started the game by shooting six foul before anybody else could locate the circular wire. Those six foul help to tell the story of the game. It was fast and furious—so fast and furious that players were continually bumping each other and being penalized for the act.

Heile, the star northern center and former member of the Oakland Y.M.C.A. world beaters, lived up to his reputation. Art Taylor out-jumped him, but could not stay anywhere near the northerner. Heile was all over the court like a man possessed.

The Y.M.C.A. five were not working well together. One reason, of course, was because the Bears were breaking up the passes, but another was that they were not making the two hands with snowball to a finish at "catch-as-catch-can" rules. Walton at first insisted upon a referee and umpire, but Art Howard was strongly opposed to the idea that Jay finally agreed to have no officials.

The supporters of Jay Walton are looking to the well-known manufacturer of men's suits to return to the city. Jay Walton has been up to Monterey to learn to be a soldier. Since returning, he has been recruited as a worthy successor for Napoleon.

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## SALES

Country Property.

## Classified Liners.

FREE EXCURSION.

at great expense.

Value to go and go.

from a striping

we want

10 years

It will cost

the value

the land

and pay for

the land

THE CITY  
AND ENVIRONS.

## EVENTS BRIEFLY TOLD

## A Joint Meeting.

Bartlett-Lagan Post, G.A.R., and Woman's Relief Corps will meet in joint session in Patriotic Hall, this evening, for the installation of officers.

## Their Annual Banquet.

Members of the Beta Theta Pi will have their annual banquet at the Los Angeles Athletic Club, this evening. There will be talks by prominent members of the fraternity.

## Oil Lighting Plant.

There will be a meeting of the North Main-street Improvement Association, in the Griffin-avenue School-house, Monday evening. The address will be delivered by W. B. Mathews, of the subject of the "Municipal Lighting Plant."

## Give Entertainment.

Members of the Beta Theta Pi will have their annual banquet at the Los Angeles Athletic Club, this evening. There will be talks by prominent members of the fraternity.

## Scribblers Meet.

At a meeting of the scribblers this evening, J. Tarbotton Armstrong will give a talk on Kipling. Murray McRae, president of the Film Club, will speak on "The Coming War." The meeting will be held on the tenth floor of the Public Library Building at 7:30. The public is invited.

## New Library Officers.

At the meeting of the library board, held last Tuesday night, the election of officers for the year 1917 took place. Orra E. Monnette was elected president; Herman C. Kaestner, new vice-president; Frances M. Harmon, second vice-president; Rev. Francis J. Conaty, treasurer, and Everett R. Perry, secretary and librarian.

## To Play Young People.

A dance and social will be held at the opening of the Pleasanton Hotel, No. 1120 South Grand Avenue, tomorrow evening at 8:30 o'clock. Music will be supplied by the Lawrence orchestra and refreshments will be served by dances. Rudolph Erken, manager of the Pleasanton, is in favor of giving entertainments for the young people living in the hotel and hopes it will be a success.

## For Sale Managers.

"Trade Relations and Maintenance of Standard Prices" is the subject of the address to be given by Edward F. Tracy at the first annual meeting of the year of the Sales Managers' Association at the Alexandria, next Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Members of the Merchants' Agents' Association will attend and participate in the meeting. W. W. Cross of the L. W. Stockwell Co. will be chairman.

## Oilfield Bazaar.

The Board of Public Service Commissioners yesterday authorized Special Counsel Mathews to appear before the State Railroad Commission and make a protest on behalf of the board against the grant of a permit to the Teijungs-Watner Company to issue bonds on the strength of any allowed water rights in Teijungs Canyon. The declaration was made that the city's water rights were better than the San Fernando Valley watershed covered the waters of this canyon.

## Oil Club Entertainment.

Chief Oil will speak on "Police Work and Public Co-operation" at the Oil Club meeting at the Clark next Tuesday night. Other speakers on the programme include Police Judge, Chesson; Attorney James B. Jackson, and Doctor expert, Lieut. R. L. Heath, police expert. Attractive musical features will be contributed by Gwendolyn Arnold, pupil of Mrs. Harry Mathews, and Dr. Edward by Nicholson, W. Devereux; Naosi G. Sweeney, a California mocking bird; and Hazel M. Stalling, a canary whistling soloist.

## Frances Spokane Country.

"Island Empire," that portion of the State of Washington lying in the vicinity of Spokane, will soon have a great representation in Los Angeles. According to advice received by Manager Phelan of the Stow-Watner Company to issue bonds on the strength of any allowed water rights in Teijungs Canyon. The declaration was made that the city's water rights were better than the San Fernando Valley watershed covered the waters of this canyon.

## Roosevelt Camp U.S.W.V.

At the annual meeting of Roosevelt Camp U.S.W.V., held in Patriotic Hall on Thursday evening last, the following officers were elected for 1917: Col. E. D. Foster; Major G. J. Gruen; 1st vice-commander, J. A. Woodie; officer of the guard, C. H. Hailey; officer of the guard, F. R. Janssen; trustee for three years, E. A. Lane; adjutant, J. L. Merritt; quartermaster, A. C. Menden; surgeon, Dr. H. W. Seager; chaplain, B. Kutton, and patriotic instructor, T. C. Galbraith.

## NEED A BOND ISSUE.

Municipal Steamship Line Would Get World Trade, Says Expert.

Unless another bond issue is voted for harbor purposes, including steamships, Secretary Clarence H. Matson of the harbor board sees no way for the city to finance a municipal steamship line. He makes this statement in a report presented to the commission yesterday, and says that in the absence of finance, he has no recommendation to make.

The secretary calls attention to the fact that the opportunity exists for Los Angeles to build up a great world trade in transportation. He says: "It is a natural port. The will be more difficult if the city waits until trade routes are again adjusted. He thinks it imperative that a way be found either by private or public capital, or of some other way.

Los Angeles is the one that will bring northwesterners to the city next week.

Help Us Serve You  
by advertising for your ad in the Times  
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Opinion.  
BLEDSONE CONDEMS  
OIL "GROUP PLAN."  
GOVERNMENT WINS RECEIVER  
AND INJUNCTION.

Defendants are enjoined from Further Development in Land Along Same Lines Under the Action of the Court Despite Wyoming Decision.

Judge Bledsoe, in an opinion delivered yesterday, condemned the "group plan" of oil development recently endorsed by United States District Judge Riner of Cheyenne, Wyo. Judge Bledsoe granted the government an injunction and the appointment of a receiver in the case against the oil companies against the Stockton Midway Oil Company and others. Under the action of the court, the defendants are enjoined from further development for oil in the land, and a receiver will be named later.

Judge Bledsoe, in announcing his decision, said he had based his judgment on a consideration of all the circumstances. The Wyoming court declared work done apparently on the basis that the benefit of several would be rendered to the benefit of the claimant and suffice, as against the provisions of the oil lease, to give him valid title to the lands or mineral land with respect to all of the claims.

In a word, if work was done on one claim, it would not give the defendant title under the provision of law which called for development on all the claims.

Judge Bledsoe finds that the lands have been withdrawn before discovery and no diligent work leading to such discovery having been in progress at the date of the withdrawal. Following the injunction, the government will have the right to negative the probability of the government's success at the final hearing.

The defendants claimed that the diligent prosecution of the work at the time of the withdrawal on the southwest quarter under the so-called "group plan" was necessary to protect until actual discovery of the other three claims of the group. Judge Bledsoe could not coincide with that view, and the government wins its contention.

Get Together.

MANY WILL ATTEND  
BUSINESS BANQUET.

NOTABLE PROGRAMME ARRANGED FOR THE EVENT.

Superintendent of Schools Shieh, Dr. Norman Bridge, Charlie Murray and Others to Entertain at Merchants' and Manufacturers' Get-together Affair.

Acceptances for the annual banquet of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association to be given the 16th inst. at the Alexandria are arriving at the office of the association. New members, some 200, the majority of whom have already signified their intention of being present. Secretary Zeehandelaar, in speaking last night of the growth of the organization, said the membership has been unprecedented in the past and will be a most interesting time at the banquet.

"Knowing many of our members are strangers, such as the other members of the committee that met today decided to appoint a Reception Committee whose duty it shall be to see that the new members are introduced to the members of the organization. For that purpose we have decided to hold a reception on the mezzanine floor of the Alexandria from 6 to 6:30 o'clock, just preceding the dinner. A fine orchestra has been engaged and will play for the reception and the dinner."

Mr. Zeehandelaar says several speakers will entertain the banqueters. City Superintendent of Schools will speak on the topic "The Making of a Merchant."

Mr. Zeehandelaar says: "Several speakers will entertain the banqueters. City Superintendent of Schools will speak on the topic "The Making of a Merchant."

It is expected also, that one of the merchant princes of the East will be a speaker. The name of the toastmaster has not been announced.

Missed.

MAKE QUIET VISIT.

Distinguished Young Hollanders on Student Trip Take Departure before Countrymen Learn of Their Presence in Los Angeles.

A delegation of Hollanders residing in Southern California came to the Clark yesterday asking to meet distinguished visitors from their home country.

"You mean those two boys who left this morning?" queried the clerk.

"Yes, C. H. de Villeneuve and W. J. Sudermann, registered from New York."

Young men came from Holland on a student trip through America. The inquirers thought to find their fathers, both of whom are connected with the royalty of the country.

The father of Mr. de Villeneuve is the son of the ruler of Hillesburg, while the parent of Mr. Sudermann occupies a place high in financial circles of Holland. The youths are on their way East.

Business BREVITIES.

Branch offices for the convenience of the Times patrons are located at Nos. 412 and 500 South Broadway, 725-735 South Hill street. Advertisements and subscriptions taken.

For quick action drop answers to Times "Inquirer" in Times office box 1200. The inquirer should drop in on the box. Cash advanced on call up F5545; Edwy, 5204.

AUCTION

J. J. SUGARMAN

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE

Furniture, Merchandise, Pictures, 145-150 Spring Street

152-158 Court Street

Main 3119

Finest photographs, Stockel Studio.

THE CITY  
AND ENVIRONS.

General Auctioneers

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From Baalbek.

**GREEK PRELATE WILL SAY MASS.**

Archbishop to Have Charge of Christmas Service.

Nativity will be Celebrated Tomorrow by Orthodox.

Happening Without Parallel in City's History.

For the first time in the history of the Greek colony in this city, an archbishop of the Greek orthodox faith will conduct the Christmas services, to be held in the Greek Orthodox Church tomorrow morning. For, with attending priests and celebrants, Archbishop Germanos of Baalbek, Syria, will conduct high mass, starting at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning and continuing to noon.

According to the Greek calendar, Christmas Day comes tomorrow. For several weeks A. Coolea, leader of the Greek colony in this city, has been endeavoring to have the archbishop Germanos present, but was denied, so he had to have that personnel arrive in this city yesterday.

Archbishop Germanos was appointed yesterday to oversee the work of the Greek church in the United States. Although a Syrian, he is of the orthodox faith. At present he is said to be the only Greek Orthodox in this country.

Assisting the archbishop will be Mr. Pericles Papavassilios, priest of the Greek Church in this city. The church will be separated from the cathedral, and the entire Greek colony is expected to be present to honor the distinguished visitor.

**Bluffing.** **MANN ACT INQUIRY WILL BE STARTED.**

**IN CASE OF GIRL WHO MASKED IN MALE ATTIRE.**

Because of Her Refusal to Talk of Association with Two Men at Mountain Cabin, District Attorney Decides to Call on Federal Officials.

The refusal of Angie Seeley, who was arrested at Round Mountain with R. H. Kipp and Foster C. Smith and brought to this city, to talk of her association with the men arrested at the District Attorney's office yesterday in his decision to turn the case over to the Federal authorities for investigation along lines involving the Mann White Slave.

The girl, who is only 15 years old, was taken yesterday from the Detention Home to the District Attorney's office, where an attempt was made to induce her to talk about her association with the men. She flatly refused to talk, other than to make a declaration of love for Kipp.

"My mother, who lives at Huntley, Mo., may talk to you, but I never will," she said, in the District Attorney's office. "I love the man and will tell nothing."

The girl's evidence the State cannot prosecute Kipp on any other charge than grand larceny, but it is believed the Federal officers can get more information.

"She says the man is her brother. She neither denies nor confirms his statement. What he says is not believed by the officers. They have told her he sent her away from the cigar store of G. W. Hanson, No. 711 South Hill street.

The two men were acting in a manner which awakened the suspicion of Detectives Erven and Hickok.

They stopped the pair and questioned them as to where they secured the cigar and tobacco.

The two men were taken to the Police Station, where Mr. Johnson identified the loot as part of the taken from his store.

The two men had been gained by breaking through a sky-light and sliding into the store with a rope.

The trio was arrested by deputy sheriffs who were armed with shotguns. Kipp said he was unarmed.

"I had a double-barreled shotgun in the house," he said, "and when I came out I pointed it at them. I did not pull the trigger. I did not pull the trigger. I had the drop shot ready, so I had the drop shot ready."

Kipp and Smith managed to get out of the house, sealing an automobile from H. F. McDonald. They had the car in their garage and Kipp admits having sold it. It was known that he owned Mr. McDonald only about \$100 on the machine.

**Best Way.** **LOVE BEATS LAW.**

Former Army Aviator Marries Girl He Was Accused of Misting, Reconciled After Arrival from Memphis to Face Charge.

J. R. Cox, former army aviator who was brought here several days ago from Memphis, Tenn., to face a charge of mistreating Miss Clara Urban, was reconciled with the girls of the law by marrying the girl. Soon after he arrived in the city a meeting was arranged with Miss Urban and they effected a happy reconciliation.

The couple appeared before Justice Hinshaw early yesterday morning and the case was ready for a hearing when Mr. Cox stated he and Miss Urban were married.

The Justice gladly accepted the alternative plan and married them.

**MIDWINTER NUMBER POSTAGE.**

The Midwinter number of the Los Angeles Times may be mailed to any domestic address for 15 cents, postage prepaid. If the order is left at the Times office, or with any regular Times agent or route-man.

If mailed by the individual, the postage will be 7 cents per copy to any address in the United States or Canada. Foreign postage will be 14 cents.

Price of the Midwinter Number, postage not included, 19 cents.



Archbishop Germanos, who will conduct Greek Christmas services here tomorrow.

**Project.** **MAY SELL CITY LAND.**

Lively Campaign Started with View of Realizing on Seventy-five Thousand Acres Not Needed for Municipal Power or Water Requirements.

A lively campaign for the purposes of selling at least 75,000 acres of the city's land that it does not need for aqueduct or aqueduct power purposes may soon be instituted, to judge by the discussion of the subject at yesterday's meeting of the Public Service Commission.

The subject came up when it was proposed to lease certain lands for a term of five years. Commissioner Eriksen and Chief Engineer Mulholland were emphatic in their declarations that the city cannot afford to hold onto these surplus lands and that immediate steps should be taken to get rid of them. They declared that members of the commission shall go out with Right-of-Way Agent Martin during the coming week, and make a general inspection of these properties, to determine just what are salable under present conditions.

The city holds more than 100,000 acres of land in connection with the water project, about 25,000 acres of which are being held for the protection to certain water rights and power rights, but it was the expressed sentiment yesterday that the balance should be sold as quickly as possible. The amount of the present acreage must be deducted from the maximum of 640 acres. The land to be sold will be used only for stock raising purposes, and before stock raising is approved it must be shown that the land has been required, however, for an examination by the field service of the land subject to entry.

Department, and officially ratified as grazing.

Any person entitled to make a homestead can secure the same, either by the public or for the movement of stock to summer or winter ranges or to shipping points.

The lands are in the local land district, subject to entry under this law, and a rush of applicants is expected at the Land Office. Some months will be required, however, for an examination by the field service of the land subject to entry.

**All Set.** **SETTLE PRELIMINARIES.**

Judge Blodace will Try Home Builders' Case, According to Agreement Made Yesterday—Set Time for Actual Trial Nine Months Hence.

A stipulation was made in United States District Judge Blodace's court yesterday, relative to the preliminaries and a trial of former officers and directors of the Home Builders, which assures an orderly sequence in the disposition of cases that affects thousands of people.

One of the points determined was that Judge Blodace, barring accidents, will try the case. He officiated in the trial of the officers of the Los Angeles Improvement Company, and is familiar with that sort of a prosecution, for Federal officials are authority for the statement that there is much in common in the cases.

It was further agreed that the defense will not immediately file a motion to quash but must be filed by February 1, and that the argument of these motions will be had on February 26, with the actual trial of the case on March 1.

It is understood that it will require not less than six months for the office of the United States District Attorney to prepare the case for trial.

**SIX HOURS LATER.** **Beard Loot, Two Men Attract Suspicion Leading to Their Arrest.**

Six hours after a burglary had been committed, Edward Moore and Frank T. Hart were arrested on the street bearing their arms to the door where it had been taken from the cigar store of G. W. Hanson, No. 711 South Hill street.

The two men were acting in a manner which awakened the suspicion of Detectives Erven and Hickok.

They stopped the pair and questioned them as to where they secured the cigar and tobacco.

The two men were taken to the Police Station, where Mr. Johnson identified the loot as part of the taken from his store.

The two men had been gained by breaking through a sky-light and sliding into the store with a rope.

**WATER REVENUES OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS.**

A LETTER of transmission to the City Council, enclosing all the reports of departments under its jurisdiction for the last fiscal year, was adopted yesterday by the Board of Public Service Commissioners. The reports are six months old, as they should have been filed at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1916. The excuse given is "one department waited on another," and many numbering complications.

The letter of transmission shows that six months ago the situation was the same as the fiscal year, with the water system having a total gross revenue of \$2,321,651.99, and \$47,526.56 from nonoperating properties, making a total gross revenue of \$2,369,177.59; that the operating ex-

Six Months Late.

penses were \$574,501.87; nonoperating deductions, \$64,960.83, and interest on bonded indebtedness, \$1,646,624.69, making a total of \$752,402.04, and leaving a surplus of \$1,596,914.55. From this is charged for depreciation the sum of \$293,249.02, leaving the net surplus of \$1,303,665.53, which is to be used for extensions and betterments and to pay off bonded indebtedness.

The letter of transmission to the City Council gives a general and detailed account of the work of water and power departments but as the figures are six months old, it is probable that at least in the power department a report will soon be made showing the actual condition of water and power departments.

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penditures were \$574,501.87; nonoperating deductions, \$64,960.83, and interest on bonded indebtedness, \$1,646,624.69, making a total of \$752,402.04, and leaving a surplus of \$1,596,914.55. From this is charged for depreciation the sum of \$293,249.02, leaving the net surplus of \$1,303,665.53, which is to be used for extensions and betterments and to pay off bonded indebtedness.

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LOS ANGELES (Lace Ahng-hay-lah)

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TREND OF THE FINANCIAL NEWS.

CHIEF EVENTS OF YESTERDAY.

(At Home:) Professional traders were again in control of the New York Stock Exchange, with the result that the series of declines and rallies—which there were six during the first three months—were a bewilderment to Wall street. Normal recoveries, however, marked the closing.

United States Steel again was the storm center, registering an extreme decline of 2% points. Railroads were inclined to advance, but munitions and equipment kept pace with steel, in which division Bethlehem lost fifteen points. Foreign remittances were featured by increased firmness in sterling and a further shading in marks. The bond market was irregular and narrow. Domestic money rates were unaltered.

CLASSICAL DEFENDERS.  
A Pasadena man is training police dogs for army work. Fine, fine! Why worry any more about preparedness? In case of a war all the government need do is to telegraph the Pasadena man to "unleash the dogs of war."

PROVISIONAL.  
The Villa leaders are to meet soon at San Antonio to plan a provisional government. Huh! Has there been anything besides "provisional" government in Mexico since the resignation of Diaz? Any medal-covered soldier of fortune can run the government of Mexico, providing no other soldier of fortune objects.

COUNTERFEIT COUNTERFEITING.  
It is but a step from the serious to the ridiculous; and deserving Democratic detectives employed in the secret service department took that step in Chicago on Thursday last when they arrested the owner of an alleged counterfeit \$5 bill. The so-called counterfeit was made on a Turkish towel forty-five inches long and twenty-two inches wide. The colorings, figures and numbers of a \$5 note were reproduced on the towel. It is not probable that the wretch who imitated his country's currency will be confined in a dungeon, but his wicked work has been confiscated. The law requires counterfeit money to be destroyed. Will that Turkish towel be crumpled? Hardly.

FORMS, FORMS, FORMS.  
Britons under a dictatorship is suffering from an avalanche of forms. There are dictators of everything, food dictators, munition dictators, labor dictators, liquor and trust dictators, enlistment dictators, conscientious objector dictators, agricultural dictators, income tax dictators, drug and chemical dictators, censors, and forms are sent to every house from every department demanding a full and complete inventory of people in which they are required to state precisely and exactly why they live and breathe.

Filling up forms is the chief and main occupation of the civilian Britches these days who never discovered himself and details pertaining to him so interesting before. There are no secrets left in all Brittan. Even the feminine age mystery has been practically cleared up, for ladies not only have to state their age but where and when they were born, marriage dates of parents and various corroborative details that make evasion well-nigh impossible. Millions and millions of forms have been scattered over England, subsequently to be returned to various agencies for the information, not only of present-day officials, but future historians.

No wonder there is a shortage of paper. No wonder thousands of periodicals have ceased publication. Even were there ample paper for all purposes the Britches would have time to read nothing but forms.

The only kind of dictator still lacking in Europe is the Peace Dictator. No one seems to have had the courage to appoint him yet.

LAUGHTER IN EUROPE.  
The Christmas mails from Europe, bringing all the Christmas numbers of the periodicals, are really rather remarkable as showing that in spite of everything Europe can still laugh. English, French and German periodicals seem with glee and fun and some of the grimdest tragedies are the subjects of light-hearted jokes. Both English and French show an amazing facility for making fun of themselves. Flippancy insouciance managed to abound in the face of bloody tragedy.

"Do you think we shall 'ave peace soon, Mrs. Higgins?"

"Well, I do and then again I don't as the saying is. My Bill is a glutton when it starts, and 'e'll take some stoppin' now 'e's got the law on 'is side."

And again:

Private Jim (sarcastically): That last to poor Eric?

Private Jim (sarcastically): That last shall give 'em the measles."

Picture of Santa Claus, caught in the act of descending a chimney, by a Zeppe- li bomb; or an armless soldier laughing because somebody sent him a pair of gloves for Christmas; of the agonized misery of a miner paying out war taxes; of ex-Premier Asquith as Macawber "waiting for something to turn up"; of Mantalini declaring, "I will be a Tommy. A damned, damp, moist, unfeeling Tommy"; of the Mark Tapley military critic turning over defeat into a gloomy "strategic retirement"; of Mr. Pecksniff, the war contractor, waxing fat and unctuous; of the cheerful misery in the trenches; of the spurious food sent to the men in Mesopotamia; these are the sort of things Europe manages to laugh at through their bitter tears.

A sense of humor is a merciful thing.

EXPORTING AMERICAN BRAINS.  
For upward of two years we have talked preparedness and yet, as regards national defense, we are still the poorest prepared of all the great powers. This is the more paradoxical because nearly all the inventions that have become the scientific surprises of modern warfare originated in America's inventing genius. Along with the necessities of life, the sinews of war, with bread and meat and raw materials, with big guns and high explosives we have exported the best ideas of American inventors.

Holland, the originator of the submarine; Curis, the perfecter of the biplane; Lewis, the designer of the finest modern machine gun; these three names stand out above all others as the master minds of modern war machinery. These have been adopted and built upon the fruits of their labors, while our own government, like Gallo, has seemingly "cared for none of these things."

Indeed our War Department has rejected the Lewis automatic gun, though British artillery experts after practical experience with it have called it "the envy of all Europe." The Lewis gun was the Allies' main support in overcoming the initial superiority of German artillery. And it stood up to the imposed task.

It was a surprise also to experienced German machinists. As against the 200 pounds of the Teutonic weapon it weighs only twenty-five pounds; it fires more shots in a given time, never jams and stands the hardest wear and tear. But it does not suit the fastidious taste of War Secretary Baker, though universally commanded abroad. Truly a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country.

So it appears that American brains can supply every government in the world with war craft, except their own. And so many of our citizens, along with those of other nations, still believe the successes attained by modern submarines, aeroplanes, machine guns and coast and city defense systems are due to the war-sharpened wits of European necessity. In truth they spring from the studied thoroughness of our American educational system. The pity is that we have allowed other governments to seize American-made opportunities that we have neglected to take advantage of for ourselves.

Americans were filled with admiration at the feat of a giant German merchant submarine in crossing the Atlantic last year and making port in safety. The praise was deserved; the feat was wonderful. But how many of us knew that this submarine was built from an American design and that at least a dozen similarly designed submarines had already crossed from Halifax to Liverpool under their own power, unconvoyed and unassisted?

Lately the British have devised a defense against Zeppelin raids that has accounted for quite a number of the monster invaders. We have rather admired the speed of the usually slow British intellect to combat the air peril. But again it was an American engineer who invented the portable searchlights mounted on moving trucks that finally enabled the defenders to accurately locate the Zeppelins without being a target for their bombs.

Also the famous British war tanks were adapted from the caterpillar tractor, an American agricultural invention.

At the same time Americans are working for a peace that shall never be broken. We believe that our men will some day scrap all modern instruments of destruction now employed in war. But we cannot neglect to provide against conditions that still exist, because we recognize that they are all too real and must some day cease.

Certainly it argues a degree of national carelessness that the inventions of American brains are taken advantage of and developed more thoroughly abroad than at home. And certainly it ought not to be more profitable for American inventors to export their ideas than to sell them to their own government. Had we kept the Lewis gun for home defense and its mechanism a secret we should have taken a practical step toward shortening the war in Europe.

Germany has produced fewer inventive geniuses than has the United States. But Germany has trained home brains for home use first. In this respect the Teuton has set us an example in precision we might well follow. The slogan of "Germany brain for the Fatherland only" is the secret of that efficiency that we, with our loose governmental business methods, have vainly striven to acquire.

ESTORE THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF.  
Secretary Redfield juggles with words as a conjurer does with balls. His motto is: "If the facts do not fit my theory, so much the worse for the facts." In the brief which he presents for the Democratic near-free-trade tariff law he reiterates the chestnut that the war in Europe not only protects our workers better than the Republican tariff, but that from no part of Europe need we fear competition after the war. In support of this theory Mr. Redfield, in an address to the Southern Commercial Congress, said: "An important part of the chief industrial sections of France has been and is the seat of war. France was deprived of most of her iron ore, her coal, her resources for the production of cast iron and of her power of turning out steel and iron plates. Of 127 blast furnaces in active operation in 1913 ninety-six were in the war zone."

Mr. Redfield's solicitude for industrial France is misplaced. The Iron Age, which is the official organ of the steel industries of this country, says that with a large portion of the French iron mines in the hands of the Germans, the production of France in 1916 is double what it was in 1915, and that "there bids fair to be a greater French steel output after the war to be added to the increases in Germany and Great Britain."

The output of steel in Great Britain for 1916 was greater than in any year since 1913, while Germany is operating at 82 per cent. of her normal pig-iron output and 70 per cent. of her steel output.

The United States has sent abroad during 1916 about 5,000,000 tons of iron and steel manufactures, which is about equal to the amount that Germany was exporting before war was declared.

Statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce show that the total value of iron and steel exports for the first nine months of 1916 was \$620,000,000, compared with \$153,000,000 for the first nine months of 1914, which, in turn, was \$74,000,000 less than for the first nine months of 1913, the last nine months under the protective-tariff policy. Our imports of iron and steel manufacturers for the first nine months of 1916

were:

Harper's Magazine: Tompkins had been

long, beautiful day fishing. On his way back he met one of his young cronies, who accosted him with the usual question,

"Catch anything?"

At this, Tompkins, in all the consciousness of guilt, quickly responded:

"Ain't been home yet."

It is probable that this exigency of war

will bring sorrow more deeply to the heart of the Britisher than any Zeppelin raids could ever have done. It will take him months to settle down under its imposition. Lord Denvor, the co-operative grocer-store nabob, will become the most popular man in all England. For he is who has been selected for the important task of food controller. With "power to act as he thinks best." That means he will have no alibis, can pass no buck, but will have to shoulder the responsibility unreservedly.

It is specified that associations of less than ten persons must be formed who shall jointly bind themselves to give up the use of the loans made to the individual members. Not until in any locality, such an association has failed to materialize, will there be any question of making loans to individuals separately. Even should conditions not exact the proper organization of the association, the feature that the act, that appointing bankers and others as agents to present applications for individual loans, the fact that such agents must guarantee the repayment of the loans will automatically confine their dealings to persons already known to them to be of the ability to farm successfully.

It is now admitted that they should quickly disabuse of this idea. In the first place, it may be noted, that the bank is not in the initial stages of working, for a certain amount of concerted action among the individuals of any neighborhood who propose to take advantage of it.

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## The Public Service.

At the Courthouse.  
ABSENCE ACTS AS  
A DIVORCE SPUR.

CAPITALIST GETS DECREE OF  
DESERTION CHARGE.

Went to Arizona, He Says, and  
Returned to Find Wife's Love  
Cold and Desolate for Six Thousand  
Dollars Awaiting Him—Her  
Suit Gets Fronzy Reception.

It is apparent that in the case of Mrs. Dorothy Thorbeck, the absence of her husband, Justice Thorbeck, a retired capitalist, did not mean her lover must fonder. In Judge Wood's court, in divorce proceedings yesterday, he testified that he made a trip to Arizona on business. Up to that time his wife seemed happy, but on his return she not only refused to see him, it is alleged, but sent an attorney to him to demand a divorce. This was followed by a suit for separate maintenance brought by Mrs. Thorbeck. The action was later dismissed, the court having decided to remit in San Diego in 1914. He was 62 years old and she 31 at the time. The decree was granted on the ground of desertion.

AGAINST RAILWAY.  
BONDING COMPANY WINS.

The Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company was given a verdict of \$4000 against the Los Angeles Railway by Harry C. Wilcox yesterday in a suit growing out of the death of R. P. Ogan, 72 years old, a salesman for Bowes Brothers. He was fatally injured March 31, 1915, when a car driven by a man in front of a car at Pico street and Union avenue and was struck.

The bonding company insured Bowes Brothers under the Workmen's Compensation Act and demanded by the commission to pay Sarah J. Ogan, the widow, \$1200.42. If the verdict given yesterday is paid, the bonding company will reimburse itself and the balance of the money to the widow.

WANTS DAMAGES.  
AGAINST SUPERVISOR.

R. A. MacKenzie filed suit against Supervisor Hamilton yesterday to recover \$145 for injuries he is alleged to have sustained when he drove his automobile across the intersection of Lotus and Palm avenues. The supervisor is also to estimate the cost of remodeling the Third-street tunnel.

They Can Repair.  
WANT COST ESTIMATE.

The City Engineer has been asked by the Public Works Committee to furnish an estimate of the cost of a new tunnel under Third street from Hill street to Fremont street. The engineer also is to estimate the cost of remodeling the Third-street tunnel.

They Can Repair.  
WANT COST ESTIMATE.

The Board of Public Works decided yesterday that the six inspectors who are working on probation and whose services are not entirely satisfactory to be given an opportunity to resign. City Engineer Hamilton was instructed.

FINAL ARGUMENTS.  
IN THE GREGORY CASE.

Because it was late in the day when Attorney Earl Rogers concluded his argument for the defendant, the trial of James O. Gregory, charged with the murder of John Brennan, was continued until this morning when Deputy District Attorney Sels will close for the State. It is not known what the fate of Gregory will be.

Attorney Rogers made a strong appeal on behalf of his client. He declared that he had been established that the boy had killed Brennan out of a desire to have the tip come out above the right lung. "This is proof positive that the defendant was under the victim when he pulled the trigger and our contention that he was under the gun when he shot Brennan over him is well established. He shot only in self-defense."

Deputy District Attorney Sels will make the argument that Brennan was shot while trying to get away from Gregory and the reason the course of the bullet appeared to have been deflected was due to the fact that Brennan was bending over in an attempt to dodge the leaden missiles.

IN AND OUT.  
ABOUT THE COURTS.

DEATH STOPS SUIT. The attorney general yesterday that J. M. The defendant in the suit for \$100,000 damages brought by Theresa M. Thomsen, who was injured in an automobile accident, had died, rendering the suit dead. The date of calendar by Judge Taft. It was alleged that the accident was due to Dr. Tice's negligence.

WINS DECREE. Charging Dr. Alvin Shattuck with desertion and failure to provide, Mrs. Anita Shattuck obtained a decree of divorce from Judge Wood yesterday. Dr. Shattuck did not contest the suit.

GETS THE CHANCE. Having done his best to reform his son, Frank Earl yesterday was granted probation by Superior Judge Willis. The young man was arrested six months ago for embezzlement and upon his release from the state prison was given a chance to go to Patton for a cure, his wife was gratified. Yesterday he came back and told the judge that he was a wiser man and had never strayed from the straight and narrow path if given a chance. He was given the chance.

HELD TO ANSWER. George McBride was held to the Superior Court for trial yesterday when he appeared before Justice Palmer on a charge of stealing some rings from a South Broadway jewelry store. His bail was fixed at \$2500.

INSTALL OFFICERS.  
Federated Improvement Association  
Hears Reports of Year's Work.

The newly-elected officers of the Federated Improvement Association were installed at the monthly meeting last night in Redman Hall, No. 520 South Broadway. The officers follow: H. M. Lannan, president; H. S. McCallum, first vice-president; R. F. Graves, second vice-president; H. H. Martin, attorney, and H. M. Chapman, treasurer.

During the evening talks were made by Mr. McCallum and Mr. Lannan and reports of the year's work were made by the secretary. At the meeting the new officers were installed by the Sixty-eighth-street school orchestra.

At the City Hall.  
MOTOR-PROPELLED  
MACHINES NEEDED.

FIRE COMMISSION TO ASK  
COUNCIL FOR THEM.

About Ninety Thousand Dollars  
Will Have to be Raised for the  
Cold and Desolate for Six Thousand  
Dollars Awaiting Him—Her  
Suit Gets Fronzy Reception.

Calling for an expenditure of  
about \$90,000, a request by the Fire  
Commission will be presented to the  
Council this morning to provide sufficient  
funds for motor-propelled apparatus  
to complete the motorizing of the department.

Fire Chief Eley reported that unless  
this is done it will be necessary  
almost immediately to build ten  
motor trucks. He says the motorizing is  
requested in the interests of proper  
economy, efficiency, better sanitation  
and more livable quarters for the men.

He states that sixteen  
trucks are now in use.

The commission recommended  
Capt. Edwin A. Gripp of Truck Co.  
No. 3 for capturing a would-be burglar  
and turning him over to the police  
without any expense. Chief Eley's  
action in giving Capt. Gripp twenty  
merits.

GAS HEARING.  
ECONOMIC SUMMONED.

After consultation with City Attorney  
Stephens yesterday President  
Fulton Lane of the Board of Public  
Utilities advised the Economic Gas  
Company that it will be called upon  
to increase its rates. The hearing  
will be held at 3 o'clock p.m. how  
much manufactured gas is distributed  
and the quality in British thermal  
units.

ZIONIST LEADER HERE AFTER  
BEING MADE OUTCAST.

Says Economic Conditions in Pal-  
estine are Deplorable Because of  
the Allies' Blockade, and People  
who Soon Face Starvation—He-  
brew Movement not KILLED.

Driven from Palestine by the  
Turks because of the birth in Russia.  
Dr. Ben Zion Mossinson came to  
America and yesterday arrived in  
Los Angeles. He is registered at  
the Alexandria from Jaffa. The dis-  
tinguished Hebrew is a leader in the  
international Zionist movement and was  
principal of the Hebrew Academy, the chief institution of learning  
established by the Zionists.

"Economic conditions in Palestine  
are the best of the world," said  
Dr. Mossinson. "Food is scarce and  
the population, while not actually  
starving, has not received the  
vigor of such a terrible condition.  
Flour sells at a price approximating  
\$1 a pound. Other ordinary  
commodities are high."

The visitor, who is an ap-  
portioned and crowned with a veritable  
mane of black hair, augmented  
by an impenetrable beard, declares  
the Zionist movement will progress  
despite the war.

"We had established forty-four  
colleges in which industrial, politi-  
cal, and spiritual development had  
been rapid," he said. "The war may  
stop the growth of these for the  
time being, and even cause destruction  
of some of them, but the work  
will be continued."

Dr. Mossinson will remain in  
Los Angeles about ten days. He  
spoke at the local Jewish organization  
he spoke in German last night to a  
large audience at Temple B'nai  
B'rith, on the subject of conditions  
in Palestine.

They Can Repair.  
WANT COST ESTIMATE.

The Board of Public Works de-  
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tors who are working on probation  
and whose services are not entirely  
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The City Engineer has been asked  
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Confirmatory.  
EVIDENCE FILES UP.

Old Montana Neighbors Testify in  
Liscom Estate Fight that De-  
ceased Called Fatherless  
Child "His Little Girl."  
Case Soon to End.

More evidence was brought out in  
Judge Hock's court yesterday to the  
effect that Mrs. Hock, of Pasadena,  
was the daughter of the late George  
W. Liscom of Miles City, Mont., and  
Long Beach; that she was cared for  
in his family, and that it was the  
intention of both himself and his  
second wife to care for her.

Mrs. Hock was born to a young  
girl who had been taken into the  
Liscom home twenty-five years ago.  
She is now Mrs. Pauline Daly and  
she is raising a legal fight in  
the interest of her daughter to  
have the \$25,000 Liscom estate ad-  
ministered to the latter. The de-  
ceased is opposed by the brother,  
John Liscom, of Glendale, Calif.,  
Liscom, who claims that Hock was  
never legally adopted by the Lis-  
coms.

Frank Liscom, the administrator,  
and the other heirs are represented  
by Attorneys Richardson and Crail  
& Crail. Attorney Kapp represents  
the estate and Mayor Wheaton of  
Long Beach represents Mrs. Daly.  
The case will be concluded Thurs-  
day.

DRUTCH VOICE CULTURE.  
Educated People of Holland Have a  
Song.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—It has be-  
come a subject of remark in recent  
years that the voice of educated  
persons in Holland has a sweet-  
ness and modulation not to be  
found in like educated persons in  
other countries in Europe and certainly not  
in America. Dr. N. J. Poock van  
Bargen of The Hague, Holland,  
claims that the New York voice  
is not as good as that of the  
Dutch.

The composition of the voice  
is the same in Holland as in  
America, but the training is  
different.

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JESS SHOE CO.  
New Location  
602 Broadway  
Opposite Damiani

ANNUAL  
TRY SHOW  
STREETS  
Inclusive  
Insects and Fur.  
Pheasants.  
Iren 10c.



return  
\$40.00  
return limit  
\$60  
\$72.50  
\$70.00  
used for two

cursions  
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2.25 to \$3.50  
years, at \$16.95  
of skin, and broadcloth, and  
cloth, corduroy, and  
to plain colors, were  
to 17 years—\$3.50.

—The Illustrated Weekly Magazine—

Saturday, Jan. 6, 1917

## CARNATIONS—CARNATIONS—CARNATIONS

The present is an ideal time to make a planting of these universally popular favorites; set out now means an abundance of fine blossoms next summer, autumn and winter. We have a splendid collection of fine, thrifty plants in 2 1/2-inch pots.

### Three Fine Novelties

BELLE WASHBURN—Pure bright scarlet, very large, long stemmed.  
CHAMPION—Immense blooms, deliciously fragrant, very free, deep scarlet.  
MATCHLESS—A magnificent pure white of mammoth size, clove scented.  
Price of any of the three novelties, each 15 cents; per doz., \$1.50.  
Special Offer—Four plants of each of the three varieties, twelve in all, postpaid to any address for \$1.50.

### Four Superb Newer Varieties

ADMIRATION—Strongly clove scented, immense blooms, color, white over-laid rose.  
BEATRICE MAYBERRY—Rich bright rose pink.  
E. K. HARVEY—Pure white, stained rose pink.  
GORGEOUS—Deep rose pink, enormous size, long stemmed, fragrant.  
Price of any of the above four varieties, each 10 cents; per doz., \$1.00.  
Special Offer—Three of each variety, twelve in all, postpaid to any address for \$1.00.

### Giant Gladiolus H. & S. Hybrids

Now is the time to make a planting of these superb giant Gladiolus. Our strain of these is without a peer. Enormous blossoms, giant spikes, superb colors. Do not neglect to plant a few of these at once. You can depend on a show of bloom by May. Invaluable either for ornament in the garden or as cut flowers. Gladiolus last over a week as cut flowers.  
PRICE—Each 10c. Per Doz., \$1.00.  
If wanted by mail, add 10c per dozen extra for postage.

### Floral Department

We have one of the most complete and best equipped florist establishments in the West. Our stock is brought to the store fresh and crisp each morning from our extensive nurseries and conservatories at Montebello.

### Tuberosses White Pearl

Plant now for early Summer blooming. Delightfully scented spikes, perfectly double pure white flowers. Once established in your garden the clumps grow larger season after season and produce an abundance of flowers. Our stock of bulbs this year is exceedingly fine.

PRICE—Each 10c. Per dozen, \$1.00.  
Postpaid to any address.

### Golden Yellow Calla Lily (Richardia Elliottiana)

A superb pure yellow Calla Lily from Central Africa. Flowers exactly the same as the ordinary white one, but a deep golden yellow. Foliage light green dotted with white spots. Should be planted now as it is a summer bloomer. Fine strong bulbs.  
PRICE—Each 15c. Per Doz., \$1.50.  
If wanted by mail add 3c per bulb extra for postage.

### General Collection Standard Sorts

DR. CHOCATE—Highly scented, medium sized, scarlet.

ENCHANTRESS—Enormous shell pink flowers.

ELDORADO—Yellow, daintily penciled scarlet.

FAIR MAID—Blush pink, very free bloomer.

HALOWARDEN—Rich crimson maroon.

LOS ANGELES—Deeply fringed pure white.

PROSPERITY—White overlaid deep rose.

PURITY—Snow white, large.

ROOSEVELT—Dark maroon red.

WHITE ENCHANTRESS—Immense blush white.

WHITE FAIR MAID—A pure white sport of Fair Maid.

Price of any of the above 12 varieties, each, 10 cents; per doz., 75 cents.

If wanted by mail add 10 cents per doz. to cover postage.

### Plants For Early Spring Blooming

Some Hardy annuals for immediate planting:

CALENDULA LEMON QUEEN—Bright lemon yellow; per doz., 50 cents.

CALENDULA ORANGE KING—Deep orange yellow; per doz., 50 cents.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragons) Golden King—Dark scarlet, pink and pure white, fine for early cutting. Per doz., 50 cents.

SALPIGLOSSIS—A fine lot of plants in 2-inch pots, just the thing you need for a grand show in a sunny bed; per doz., 50 cents; per doz., \$2.50.

### Three Magnificent Verbenas

If you want something to produce a display of color over a long period, try a bed of our fancy giant varieties.

CRIMSON KING—Mammoth trusses of blood red flowers, the largest and most richly colored verbenas in existence; fine plants from 2-inch pots; per doz., \$1.00, postpaid to any address.

ELLEN WILMOT—Rich rose pink, the largest and finest of all pink shades; per doz., 75 cents, postpaid to any address.

MRS. CLEVELAND—An immense flowered pure white, the best in its particular shade; per doz., 75 cents, postpaid to any address.

Howard Smith  
9th & OLIVE ST'S LOS ANGELES  
NURSERIES, MONTEBELLO  
MAIN 1745-10957



—because it's packed  
in a paper-lined sack.

"Keeps the dirt out and flour in."

Great Western  
**BESGRADE**  
**FLOUR**

is the ONLY flour in Southern California that is packed in this manner.

# Exquisite



Rich  
Aromatic  
Delicious—and  
it never varies



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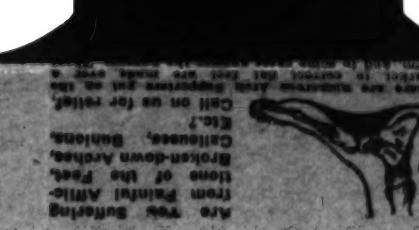












Aids to Go d Health. By a Medical Man.

## THE HUMAN BODY: ITS CARE, USE AND ABUSE.

—The Illustrated Weekly Magazine—

### “HOME, SWEET HOME.” BY A HOUSEKEEPER.

For Wife, Mother, Daughter and Maid.

#### FOR ROASTING FOWL.

To Truss the Bird.

[Modern Priscilla:] To truss a bird for roasting is a simple matter. Lay it breast downwards on a board, and turn over the flap of skin left when the neck was removed, so as to come about half way down the back, closing the top opening. Then twist the end joint of each wing inwards and backwards, so that when the wing is folded close to the body it will rest across the first joint.

Now turn the bird breast upwards, press the legs closely to the sides, slightly raising the breast in doing so, and pushing the upper joints to a little above the level of the lower joints of the wings. Thread a trussing needle with fine twine and pass it successively between the joint bones at the lower point of the right wing, between those at the upper point of the right leg, through the body, keeping as near the backbone as possible, and through the joints of the left leg and wing. Then, turning the bird on its breast again, take a stitch through the flap of neck skin to keep this in place on the back; and lastly draw the string tight, and fasten it in a bow, a little to one side of the last stitch.

To Arrange Lower Part.

To arrange the lower part of the bird, bend the tail forwards, and tuck it into the interior of the body, draw the skin of the abdomen downwards, so as to close the opening through which the bird was drawn, and fold it over a little on the back.

Draw the lower joints of the legs towards one another, pressing them closely to the sides. With the threaded trussing needle take a stitch upwards through the fleshy part of the thigh, and again, after passing the loop over both of the joints, downwards, in the same way on the other side; secure the fold of skin to the back with a third stitch, twist the string once round and tie in a bow as before.

#### DAINTY GIFTS.

Crepe de Chine Camisole.

[Good Housekeeping:] A camisole with short sleeves is made of white crepe de chine or silk muslin and is embroidered in pale shades of pink, blue and lavender. The flowers are satin-stitch in pink, leaves satin-stitch in blue, and the lines are very fine featherstitching in blue. Small French knots between the lines are lavender. The neck is finished with fine lace heading and edging, and the sleeves with the edging only. The delicate coloring on this camisole shows with charming effect through the sheer waists that are now so popular.

Of Sheer Batiste.

For those who prefer white embroidery, a dainty camisole can be made of sheer batiste and shadow lace with French and eyelet work. The dots and centers of the flowers are solid. Lace is sewed to the top of the camisole, allowing for a sixteen-inch arm size. Some of the same lace is sewed around the armhole, giving a sleeve effect. Narrow lace heading is put around the top on the under side of the lace, making a very neat finish. There is a three-quarters-of-an-inch hem at the bottom for elastic or ribbon.

#### YOUR TOWN ENTERTAINMENT.

Novel Quilt Show.

[Ladies' World:] A quilt show was the novel entertainment planned by the woman's society of a church in a progressive western town.

Committees were appointed to search the neighboring country for examples of old-time patchwork and advertise the undertaking. Prizes were offered for the oldest quilt, the most beautiful, the most unique design, and the best workmanship.

The exhibit was held in the town hall, and was open from 10 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock at night.

The walls were hung with the gay-colored quilts, and long tables and clotheshorses were also used for the display.

Besides the old-fashioned quilts made of bright-colored bits of calico and muslin, silk piecemeal and knit and crocheted coverlets were shown. Some beautiful examples of

modern design and handiwork were also entered in the contest.

A tea table corner was fitted up, where young girls in old-fashioned garb served tea, coffee, cocoa and sandwiches, pickles and cake at a moderate charge.

#### Old-style New England Dinner.

An old-style New England dinner was served at 6 o'clock—chicken pie, baked beans, brown bread, cabbage salad, and pumpkin pie.

In the evening a short concert of old-time songs such as “Ben Bolt,” “The Quilting Party,” “When You and I Were Young, Maggie,” and the like, was given by singers in old-fashioned dress.

Great interest was evinced in the quilt show, throngs of people attended, and a large sum was realized for the society, for visitors all admired the popular Log Cabin and Nine Patch, the wonderful and intricate Rising Sun, Rose of Sharon, Tulips, Cherry Trees, Jacob's Ladder, and Ocean Wave.

Patterns of the old-fashioned patchwork designs were on sale and brought in a good profit for the society.

#### IN THE LAUNDRY.

Laces and Handsome Embroideries.

[Baltimore American:] Laces, lingerie gowns and handsome embroideries should have a washing-day of their own, as they require special attention. Laces will look like new if they are pinned for drying. This pinning has the same effect as the pins on the lace pillows used in making the lace. If the lace is pinned when wet, with a slight tension, no starch will be needed. It should be allowed to dry with a pin in every scallop and picot—at every point where it is necessary to hold the shape of the lace true to pattern. If the lace is made of a braid, be careful to put the pins on the edge.

#### To Wash Black Lace.

To wash black lace take half vinegar and half water, heat both together until lukewarm and wash the lace in this, without soap. Rinse in a like solution, put it in a cloth and iron on the wrong side until dry between two thicknesses of cloth. This makes the lace look like new and gives it a splendid black.

#### To Keep Pears.

[Buffalo News:] I have kept pears until Easter and grapes until February by the following method: Select sound, dry, and not over-ripe grapes. Get small paper bags from your grocer. Dip the end of the stem of each bunch in melted paraffin. Place one bunch in each bag and tie around both bag and stem. Stretch a wire near the ceiling in fruit cellar and tie the bags on this. Treat pears the same way.

Tomatoes will keep until spring. Select solid fruit that is just turning red. Wrap each one in a piece of paper and lay on a shelf in fruit cellar. These may be ripened when needed by placing in a sunny window. Always Empty Open Tin.

When only half the contents of a tin of any preserved food has been used never leave the remainder in the tin. Turn it out into a glass or earthen vessel. The action of the air and the acid on the tin produce a poisonous condition in tinned foods.

#### KINKS IN THE KITCHEN.

For Cooking Cabbage.

[Woman's Home Companion:] The inexpensive cabbage becomes a delicious vegetable when properly cooked. I learned at cooking school that it should be cooked uncovered, and from fifteen to twenty minutes only. The odor is quickly diffused by the currents of air and is not noticeable, and the vegetable is as light and delicate as the more expensive out-of-season foods. When cooked with the cover on, the odor becomes concentrated and escapes with full force to every part of the house.

#### A Use for Bacon Rind.

A certain old-fashioned mother who knows what is good to eat saves the water in which corned-beef is cooked and eats it with bread and gravy. It is a trifle salty, but

possesses a keen relish for some people, especially children. I also save all bacon rinds, cut them off before boiling the bacon, wash them thoroughly, and keep in a glass preserve jar. They are delicious for seasoning greens and add a zest to fricassee chicken.

#### Deep Fat Frying.

[Philadelphia Press:] The utensils used in frying play an important part in success. When a coal range furnishes the heat, the old-fashioned Scotch frying kettle with its rounded bottom can not be improved upon. This can now be supplied in aluminum as well as in cast iron. When gas, electricity, or kerosene-oil is used for fuel, select a flat bottom sheet iron utensil. They are provided with a support for the frying basket. This latter utensil is indispensable to good results, because all fried foods should be immersed to a uniform depth and this can be assured only with the use of a frying basket.

#### Thermometer for Cooking.

Of all utensils a thermometer, however, is the most important, because only with a thermometer can the modern housekeeper be assured of accuracy in reaching and maintaining the proper temperatures. The candy type, with copper-enclosed sides, is the most practical for service. It scales to 600 degs. Fahrenheit and costs from \$1 to \$1.25. Every housekeeper should be armed with these three utensils: thermometer, frying kettle, and frying basket.

#### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

[New York American:] If a teaspoonful of lemon juice is added to boiling rice it will not only whiten the grains, but will give them a more pleasant flavor.

If the color has been taken out of silk by fruit stains, a little ammonia will usually restore it.

To keep nickel and silver ornaments bright rub them with a woolen cloth saturated with spirits of ammonia.

After having the hands in soapuds wash them in vinegar to make them soft and white and prevent their chapping.

To remove fruit stains from the hands wash in clear water, dry slightly and then hold them over a lighted match.

A few drops of ammonia in a cup of warm water, applied carefully, will remove spots from paintings and chromos.

#### HEARTSEASE.

Cleansing the Mind.

[John D. Barry, in New York Evening Telegram:] There are kinds of illness that clear the system, and there are kinds that spread through the system a subtle infection. There are wounds that heal from the outside and that fester within. In the mind and the spirit there may be conditions precisely similar. Now, everything depends on the treatment, upon getting at the deepest causes, sometimes so far away as to be almost beyond detection. When we trace the causes we are almost certain to find them associated with some defect of character. It is this defect that must be treated. The wound may be only the clamoring of health, under the circumstances a blessing in disguise, bringing warnings and incentives.

If I But Could.

If from the Master's hand above

To me the longed-for power was given To change all bitterness to love.

Of every earthly hell make heaven, The lowering clouds would swiftly flee

From the light that follows after,

And every wave of Life's broad sea

Would gleam with love and song and laughter.

—[Jack Crawford, the Poet Scout.

[London Punch:] Officer: What's that in the ditch?

Tommy: Private Igginbottom, sir.

Officer: What's he doing there? Why don't you help him out?

Tommy: Well, sir, wouldn't that be a soft thing to do, seeing as 'ow I've just put 'im in?

[61]

#### That “New Antiseptic.”

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 28.—[To the Editor:] Apropos of the reprint of Carolyn Wilson's article which appeared in the Illustrated Weekly Magazine of December 23, 1916, under the caption “New Antiseptic,” wherein is an excellent description of the technic relative to the application of the disinfectant discovered by Dr. Dakin, the English laboratory expert, and which under Dr. Carroll's observation has proved so valuable in effecting such wonderful results in deeply infected and suppurative cases in the French hospitals, I notice that the article concluded as follows: “Isn't this something that we should know in America? Haven't we young surgeons who will spend six months in the French hospitals and take this new discovery in surgery back to America?”

To the young surgeons, and the old ones as well, who are within hailing distance of the Los Angeles County Hospital, where that quality of able efficiency, characterized by useful activity during the regime of Dr. Charles H. Whitman, the medical director, has made possible at this great institution the application for curative purposes and for the preservation of life and limb all those requisites that constitute modern hospital methods. I will say that a journey to France or England will be spared you, as the technic of the hydrochlorite solution and many other modern methods and processes can be observed by you with instruction and profit and also an impression gained that within easy access is an institution as modern as any French or English hospital.

For those interested, I would add that this solution is prepared in the Pharmaceutical Laboratory of the Los Angeles County Hospital and has been in active use for twelve months past.

Respectfully,  
FRED C. MCKINNIE,  
Pharmacist at the Los Angeles County Hospital.

[Richmond Times-Dispatch:] “How did you contrive to convince your wife you could not afford to own an automobile?”

“Pure luck on my part. She wanted to have an old dress cleaned and bought a gallon of gasoline.”

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Made by Tannan as work furnished

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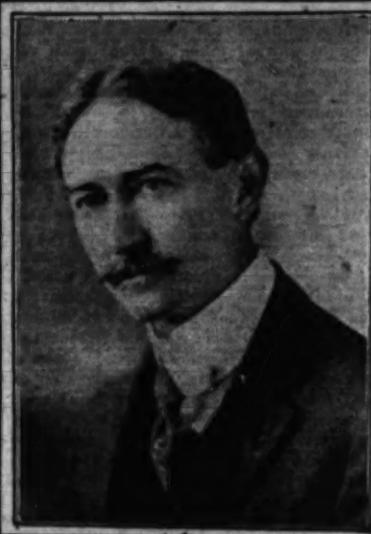


Gardens, Streets, Parks, Lakes. By Ernest Brantham.

# MAKING THE CITY AND HOME BEAUTIFUL.

## JUDGES AND JUDGING—BLACK MINORCAS.

Two Timely Topics. By Henry W. Kruckeberg.



WALTER M. ROSS,  
Secretary and manager of the Los Angeles  
Poultry Show.

and found its way to this country; first along the Atlantic seaboard and later throughout the Central States, Middle West and finally to this Coast. During this period of exploitation and development it has not only held its own on economic grounds, but has become an exhibition fowl of rare beauty, making a strong appeal to the American fancy and the admiration of all lovers of pure-bred fowl. In California the breed finds ideal conditions, developing along standard lines until our Minorcas are practically in the lead, and so acknowledged in the larger exhibitions of the country.

As has already been intimated the Black Minorca is par excellence an egg breed, producing the largest hen fruit of any of our domesticated races of poultry. When of good strain the hens will shell out with the best of all other breeds, 185 to 225 eggs per hen being not uncommon. They are good foragers, reasonably light eaters, consistently hardy and of good habits, all elements which render them prime favorites wherever known.

The exhibit of the breed to be seen this week at the Los Angeles Poultry Show is one of the largest that has ever been assembled on this Coast, and well worth a visit of all lovers of good birds.

### Growth of the Day-old-chick Business.

There is no one phase of the poultry industry that has developed more rapidly nor shown such permanency and wearing qualities as the day-old chick business. Taking its inception about twenty years ago, it has grown to giant proportions wherever poultry culture is recognized. There are scores of plants with a monthly capacity of 100,000 day-old-chicks per month, with many more of smaller capacity. Most people now rely on the professional hatcheries for their supply of chicks, which has relegated the small sized incubators to second place. With the growth and development of the business, ways and means, implements and appliances have also come into use whereby the business is now handled expeditiously and with safety.

Usually chicks from these commercial hatcheries are shipped the same day they are born in boxes constructed of corrugated strawboard, partitioned off to accommodate some twenty-five chicks each, with holes in tops and sides for ventilation. In this way chicks will carry a distance of 2000 miles or more with perfect safety. Baby chicks sell all the way from 10 cents to 50 cents each, according to breed and strain.

In buying day-old chicks, parentage and strain is everything. The eggs should come only from high-grade pure-bred stock, possessing hardness, constitutional vigor and good performance. In keeping these hatcheries busy, it is at times difficult to always secure hatching eggs answering to these requirements, and the result is much inferior

stock is turned out. This is so self-evident as to require no further explanation; nevertheless, it is the one point on which the purchaser ought to be made safe. Commercial breeders are keenly alive to its importance, hence many take the eggs from their own breeding pens and contract with the hatcheries to incubate them. The responsible hatcheries are also alive to its importance and use every endeavor to secure eggs from first-class parentage and strain. The result has been that the day-old chick business has grown to be a fixture in the poultry business of great commercial importance. In no State has it attained greater proportions than in California, Sonoma and Los Angeles counties containing some of the largest hatcheries in this country, all of which ship their product as far east as Denver and north as far as British Columbia.

Of the breeds the Mediterranean class, and especially the Leghorns, are decidedly in the ascendency in this business, but all breeds, where the demand justifies, are handled with equal success. It is only the fancier and expert breeder that now do their own hatching, either artificially or with hens; the man with a commercial flock or a few hens in the back yard, finds it not only convenient but economical to patronize the commercial hatcheries.

### Pin Feathers and Wing Flights.

The beginner who expects to get suddenly rich at the poultry business often has another guess coming.

There is no profit in neglected poultry. The hen, like the cow, gives return according to the treatment given her. The poultry business calls just as much for wide-awake men as does any other business. Shiftlessness is followed by failure.

The hen that goes to bed with a full crop is usually the one that lays an egg at the old stand the day following.

Eggs and cold weather do not always travel together, hence see to it that your birds are comfortably housed warm and dry.

To sell the laying hen because feed is high does not command itself to us as good business. While eggs are bringing good prices in the time to harvest good crops of hen fruit.

In the selection of specimens for the breeding pens J. Tempest Lamb, an English breeder, lays down the following rules: The rejection of the physically unfit; the selection of the likeliest heavy layers; the annual infusion of new heavy-laying blood; and the incubation of perfectly normal eggs.

Bantam breeding is almost a performance in itself, requiring judgment in management as well as skill in the breeding pens. The tendency is for birds to revert back to size of standard types. To overcome this there has been a tendency here and there to stunt growth by dieting. This often leads to ill conditioned birds. Breed to the smaller specimens, with fine bone, small frame, finely colored plumage, and vigorous physical condition.

Possibly no breed has gained wider recognition of late years, both in England, Canada and the United States, than the Sussex, in its four varieties. This may be attributed to its fine qualities for table purposes, while the performances of the hens as fair layers is also a consideration. With the present high cost of living a breed that provides a splendid carcass and also a good return in crops of hen fruit is not without commendable features alike to commercial breeders as well as to the men with a family flock.

The cry for government aid in poultry matters is a confession of weakness on the part of those engaged in the industry. You cannot make a successful breeder by act of the Legislature, nor a successful business by resolution. Government may assist along educational lines, but success in its last analysis is the result of individual effort and initiative.

In buying day-old chicks, parentage and strain is everything. The eggs should come only from high-grade pure-bred stock, possessing hardness, constitutional vigor and good performance. In keeping these hatcheries busy, it is at times difficult to always secure hatching eggs answering to these requirements, and the result is much inferior

animals poultry manure on an average is worth \$7.07 a ton, while sheep manure is worth \$3.30; from hogs \$1.29; horses, \$2.21; cattle, \$3.02.

Michell Lingo of Trinity, Md., claims to have the champion egg layer of the world. This hen has had a nest in the same spot in the barn all year, and Lingo, backed by officials of the town, states that she laid 365 eggs last year. Do you believe it?

There promises to be a splendid entry from a half dozen different California breeders in the New York and Chicago shows this year. Watch results and see how the California birds behave in competition with eastern stock.

Guinea hens are coming into favor as a table delicacy, taking the place of pheasants and prairie chicken on many bills of fare. In some eastern markets small guineas are quoted at \$1.25 per pair, live weight, and large ones at \$1.75.

December 23 the Corning turkey raisers loaded into one box car, and shipped by express to San Francisco and Oakland, 38,055 pounds of dressed turkeys, at an average price of 27 cents a pound, f.o.b. Corning. The total value was, it will be seen, \$10,274.85.

The Central California Poultry Producers' organization has decided to use "existing machinery in the marketing of eggs as much as possible.

The reports of the fifty-four associated cold storage warehouses on December 1 showed only 1,236,000 cases of eggs on hand against 2,040,000 on the same date last year, a falling off of 76,000 cases compared with a year ago.

The American Black Minorca Club has published for gratuitous distribution an interesting folder giving the history, exhibition and commercial values of the breed.

### California Seed Crop.

One firm in the Sacramento Valley recently shipped fourteen cars of seeds and the returns for this portion of the 1916 crop have already run above a quarter million dollars. Much of this has been vegetable seeds, for other sections are better adapted to flower seeds. Several of our southern counties have large seed farms for both flower and vegetable seeds and one of good size adjoins the city of Los Angeles.

### PLEASE REMEMBER

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Try the Coulson  
System of Feeding  
Our far佳l birds for shell  
to fletch gives full protection  
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With wheat at \$2.96 and other grains correspondingly high there is no surprise at breeders either reducing their flocks or going out of business.

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## JUDGES AND JUDGING-BLACK MINORCA.

# MAKING THE CITY AND HOME BEAUTIFUL.

Gardens, Streets, Parks, Lakes. By Ernest Braunton.

### Roadside Windbreaks.

Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange counties are to co-operate in planting trees along the highways to stop the disastrous storms prevalent in those districts having vast stretches of very sandy soil, of which Wineville seems to be the heart and center. The project is a most commendable one and the work should be carried out at the earliest possible moment. Though few trees will at present thrive in the midst of the storm district the approaches may be planted with species highly effective. As these render the district more free from fierce windstorms, sufficient protection will have been provided for the growth of trees most highly efficient. The trees most suitable should be determined by a close field study of those now in use in the sections to be planted and no planting done which is based on theories unsupported by local proof.

### A Step Backward.

The first and most important law of landscape gardening is to preserve open lawn centers. In city planning, as in all art, the same law prevails, and we have the modern civic center, with buildings around a small park. San Francisco's new civic center is a grand example of this type and Los Angeles is now fighting for recognition of two civic centers, both of which are needed, being merely a difference of atmosphere, the one to be the center of art and literature, the other a political or governmental center.

Many of our small cities have similar aspirations and some have made a splendid beginning. One of these is the little city of Inglewood. But now they are offered a Carnegie library and it is purposed to place it in the center or middle of the park system. With such a precedent the whole area may some time be covered with buildings so that where now is a generous and beautiful breathing place there will then be the most congested district in the municipality. Or, if but the one building is allowed to violate the scheme all other public buildings will be staring at this poor little structure, seemingly wondering why this one impudent individual has been allowed to so trespass and the remainder have been excluded. And all visitors will be struck with a like wonder. Aside from the violation of the proper spirit, the fine long view, the system's greatest charm, will be destroyed. The high and grammar schools, the city hall, engine house and other building lots now face the park and it is hoped that the city will secure another lot for a library site. If this is not done it will ever be a cause of regret and a step backward admitted by all who know. Several citizens of taste have already objected to the proposed site. Other cities will do well to avoid making such mistakes.

### VALUABLE HINTS.

Adaptability of plants to atmosphere is striking. The California fan palm grows in the Salton sink where the air is more dense than at sea level. It also thrives at the highest point where temperature will allow. At three and one-half miles high the air is but one-half as dense as at sea level yet vegetation will permanently thrive there that grows below sea level. Man cannot inhabit continuously regions above three and one-half miles. Pikes Peak is above two and one-half miles.

One of the most important commercial bamboos grown in China is *Phyllostachys pubescens*, valuable for timber and also for the edible sprouts which resemble giant asparagus and are used for the same purpose. It should be extensively grown in California, for it thrives on very thin and poor hillside soils.

Much as our citizens are in favor of municipal light and power, the disfigurement of our streets by additional poles is a heavy blow to civic beauty and to civic pride. And the vandalism visited upon street trees by city employees far surpasses anything ever attempted by linemen employed by private

corporations. Los Angeles has good reason to feel heartily ashamed of these civil service-protected vandals.

There is one handsome and interesting plant that is a general favorite everywhere except in California. It is *Dicentra spectabilis*, popularly known as Bleeding Heart. Locally it thrives best in nearly total shade.

When the home gardener propagates from cuttings he should avoid having sand too fine. Last spring the writer put coarse sand in a tub and washed it with running water until the latter showed no color. Herbaceous *calceolaria* cuttings were placed in it and box put in a protected spot on shady side of house. In two months every one rooted; not one lost.

Eastern commercial florists report better success with penstemons grown from seeds sown at this time of the year than from plants grown from cuttings, both lots tested for summer flowers. In order to perpetuate certain colors these are grown from cuttings by local dealers, but sow some seeds in your own garden and you may get a pleasant surprise.

If a garden has space for but two clumps of canna, let them be King Humbert and Firebird, and if one more is needed get a yellow-flowered sort. In King Humbert we have very large foliage of dark wine color and large scarlet blossoms. The foliage of Firebird is green and the blossoms are the nearest to living flame of anything yet produced in flowers.

One agitation that should never die in any city or town is that directed to the establishment of broader parkways 'twixt sidewalk and curb. None is too wide for the best development of street trees.

Woodlot owners will find it pays to market poles. Telegraph and telephone lines, street railway and electric power companies will always buy. Poles are classified by five-foot lengths, beginning at twenty feet and up to sixty feet, with seven-inch diameter at top.

As showing how moisture affects yields in sandy soils the following record of eight years cropping is advanced. Taking the first year as 100, the second year produced 57; the third, 142; the fourth, 80; the fifth, 150; the sixth, 133; the seventh, 167; and the eighth, 131. The cultivation and fertilization was the same throughout, and the seasonal rainfall seemed to control the crop.

Experiments in Germany have exploded the leaf-breaking theory in beet growing.

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Importance of Nitrogen to Plants. By Thomas C. Wallace.

# ORCHARD AND FARM, RANCH AND RANGE

—The Illustrated Weekly Magazine—

Jan. 6, 1917.

## CALIFORNIA, LAND OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS

Real Life by the Great Western Sea.

### Glorious Victory.

THE sporting editors are all trying to explain how it happened that the football game at Pasadena on New Year's Day was won by the Oregon University boys. The victory was very significant, 14 to 9, and would have been more so, had it not been that the Washington University boys the year before wiped up the ground in the same emphatic fashion with the team from Brown University in Rhode Island as the Oregon team did with the Quakers from the University of Pennsylvania on last Monday.

The sporting editors are nearly all very young people, and their explanations run to superficial features. To those of us who are old and whose lives have been spent mostly in the West there is a radical and profound reason for these victories. It is simply a matter of heredity plus environment. The heredity comes from the ancestors of these western boys, and the environment is simply in the climate, usually and properly known as glorious, which enwraps the whole West.

Who were the settlers of the West from the time the Mayflower sailed westward over the Atlantic until today? They were the virile stock of ancient peoples from various parts of the world. It was not the lazy, the humdrum, the unadventurous or the weaklings in mind or body, who in little better than open boats dared the tempests of almost unknown seas, who dared the wilderness with all its perils, to find new homes and build up new empires in the West, toward which the star of empire still takes its way. These noble sires left behind them the material of which noble sons might be wrought. All needed is the opportunity and temptation to further ambition to make the sons of these pioneers the conquerors in any battle, in sports, business or actual warfare.

The environment is found in the climate which envelops the Great West from the tops of the Rocky Mountains to where the Pacific breaks on headlands in league-long rollers, and all the way from British Columbia to the Mexican frontier. These boys, the offspring of such virile ancestors, have been mostly raised in the country in a climate where outdoor life is possible, practical and practiced every day in the year from New Year's Day to New Year's Day. There are few of them city-bred, and those who are have the bone and sinew and the stamina of country-bred fathers. They have been raised mostly on farms in a climate so salubrious that indoor life is unknown to them.

The sporting reporters tell us that the Oregon boys were "too fine" for the Quakers from the effete East. That is a different story from the physical aspect of the victory, but comes from the very same causes as the manly strength that won the fight. Pure air, gotten in the open life of the West, makes pure blood, and this makes for good brains as well as good muscles.

That is all there is in the victory won at Pasadena on New Year's Day, and the worst is yet to come. California is the cream of the West as the West is the cream of the whole country, and as the country is the cream of the world. Note that the California boys have not yet tackled any team from the East, and when they do the result of the victory will be represented to the easterners by a duck-egg. We suggest that for next New Year's Day at Pasadena the football team to represent the Great West be selected from California schools, and that they challenge all the institutions of the East to meet them on the mud-stained field. This battle should be between the East and the West and eliminate the Middle States entirely from the event. For it was only the other day that the Middle States had their pioneers, whereas it is two centuries since the East proper knew what a pioneer was. Do you catch the significance of this, gentle reader?

### Hurrah for Pasadena!

THAT was surely a notable show set up at the Crown of the Valley just after the midnight bells had rung out old 1916 and had rung in young 1917. Everything conspired to make the day in every way most notable. Every well-wisher of California

had been praying for good weather, and when they all rose in the morning and looked out upon showering skies the hearts of many sank in semi-despair, thinking Providence had refused to lend ear to their supplications. But a little later the sun broke through the clouds, and from then until nightfall this glorious climate did its level best. For the benefit of the hundreds of thousands of readers who scan this Illustrated Magazine at the East, there are here produced the notable features of the show copied from the daily Times of the morning after the event. The number of people who witnessed the show is estimated to have reached 100,000. The length of the parade was two miles, and the participants numbered 500. The flowers and other decorations were valued at \$50,000, and the trophies bestowed on the winners cost \$2500. The number of floats and other entries was 150, the number of motor cars on the streets 6500. There were 25,000 persons watching the great football game in which the Webfeet literally wiped up the surface of the earth with the Quakers from the University of Pennsylvania, duplicating the work done the year before by the boys from Alki land, who performed the same excellent service for the Brownies from Rhode Island. Thus the followers of the Mayflower crowd and those of William Penn went down into ignominious defeat before the virile boys of the Great West.

### A Port in Fact.

DURING the month of November there passed through the port of Los Angeles 21,000 tons of merchandise valued at \$2,981,991. These figures are given by the Harbor Commissioners and exclude the lumber received. The lumber delivered at the harbor measured 54,000,000 board feet, and was valued at \$445,897. The grand total of all the commerce handled in and out amounted to 161,592 tons, valued wholesale at \$5,248,231. This merchandise was handled by 189 vessels of a gross tonnage of 194,140 tons. In the imports the heaviest traffic was in burlap and cotton bags, beet pulp, bean screenings, canned milk, fruit, fish, fertilizer, flour, grains, oil, paper and barrel staves. Of the lumber tonnage a great deal consisted of lath and shingles, each amounting to more than 6,000,000 feet. The outbound freight consisted largely of automobiles, fruit and fuel oil.

### Joining the Ends.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the contractors with a corps of assistants has arrived at El Centro to take charge of the construction of the missing link in the San Diego and Arizona Railroad. This missing link lies between Coyote Wells and Campo.

There will be work here at once for 1200 men to start with. The equipment consists in part of fourteen locomotives, sixty gondola cars, five great shovels, and 200 other cars. The pay roll of the company will be from the start more than \$100,000 per month.

### Less Wheat, More Money.

PORTERVILLE is a large grain center in the San Joaquin Valley. Records compiled from the warehouses in the district show that during the past season there were shipped from there a total of 192,000 bags of wheat, worth to the growers \$196,255. There was a considerable decrease in the acreage, yet the net returns were more than 25 per cent. above those of last year. The high prices prevailing for the crop just disposed of have stimulated the sowing of an increased acreage to wheat this winter. The farmers of the valley are all smiling broadly because of the early rains that began in October, allowing sowing to be done under conditions ideal for a big crop. Since the sowing, much rain has fallen, so that now in the early days of January prospects are very bright, and the grain farmers expect to harvest 300,000 bags of wheat.

### Big Orange Show.

AT BERNARDINO, February 26 to 28, will show the world more oranges and better oranges, ditto lemons, than have ever appeared before in one spot on the face of the earth. The National Orange Show at San Bernardino will place oranges on

exhibition which if stretched out end on end would reach 250 miles. It will take 74,420 feet of rope, fourteen miles of it, to supply the needs of the exhibition auditorium. The canvas used would make a dress for 3400 women. There are 48,000 feet of this material twenty-nine inches wide used in making the canvas that will cover the orange show. It took 480,000 feet of thread to sew this canvas, and 132,000,000 feet of twine to weave the canvas. The poles used to support the roof number 6704. San Bernardino is the center of the greatest orange and lemon district on the face of the earth.

### Tulare Magnesite.

FOR some months the American Magnesite Company has been busy developing a vein of magnesite ore near Porterville in Tulare county in the San Joaquin Valley. The development work has proved successful, and with 3000 tons of crude ore on hand the company has started kalsomining for the eastern market. The American plant will have a capacity of sixty-five tons a day. The Tulare Mining Company has been producing about fifty tons a day for the past four months, and the Porterville Magnesite Company turns out ten tons daily. There are said to be more than 700 men engaged in mining magnesite in the district.

### Smiling Smiley of Smiley Heights.

DANIEL SMILEY is now the fortunate owner of Smiley Heights, just on the outskirts of the city of Redlands. This man must be of the younger generation of Smiley's, for the twin brothers who tackled that bald knob of the Southwest and by the use of a little water and a great deal of intelligence and patience converted it into a veritable paradise have both passed away, covered with years of usefulness. This young man arrived from Lake Mohonk Mountain House in New York. He is described as smiling very broadly as he looked upon Smiley Heights. It was bathed in sunshine, whereas from the time he left his home in New York near the Adirondacks until he came into California, the train by which he traveled passed through a country all covered with snow. A blizzard snow-storm delayed the traveler a whole day in Chicago. No doubt this accounts for his smile as he looked upon Smiley Heights smiling in the California sunshine. He brings good news to the South from the railroad officials all along the way, who were busy as bees trying to move the great army of tourists into California just as soon as the Christmas holidays had passed.

### In Baja California.

OV. CANTU of Baja California is setting a good example to the Governors of other States in that disturbed republic. He is taking no part in the quarrel between the leaders, first, second, third, on to the nth power, but is simply attending strictly to business for the benefit of his people. He is having constructed a good wagon road, with a telegraph line accompanying it, from Tia Juana, on the border between California and Lower California, to Ensenada, the capital of the State. A large crew of men is finishing the road, which is already passable, and just as the old year died and the new one was born, Tia Juana was put into communication with Mexicali by telegraph.

### Bridgeman Fourscore and Ten.

IT MAY have been all right in the time of the poet king of Israel, or whoever wrote the psalm that contains the verse "the days of our years are threescore and ten." He goes on and says that though men be so strong as to come to fourscore, then is their strength only labor and sorrow, so soon passes it away and they are gone. That term of human life is an away-back number from the days in which we live here in California. Fourscore years and ten are not labor and sorrow for some of our people here in this sun-kissed land. About that time they begin to feel the blood of youth stirring in their veins and take to themselves helpmeets sometimes over half a century old. This is what happened the other day when Charles R. Post, 90 years

old, walked up to the office of Cupid Sparks in the County Courthouse of Los Angeles and demanded legal authorization to marry Mrs. Neillie J. Moore. Now the bride in this case is 55 years old. Of course some food faddists will claim that this youthful vigor of fourscore years and ten is due to the fact that the groom is the father of Post of Postum Cereal fame, and that it is because he has lived the simple life and eaten food prepared at Battle Creek, Mich., that he was able to take to himself a wife at that age. We know better. Here in California where young fellows anywhere from 70 to 90 are prone to renew the romances of their youth when the sunshine of the Southwest has renewed the vigor of their youth. The proof is that they live in other climates and prefer single blessedness in spite of Postum Cereal and all other food fads, whereas a couple of years of sunshine warm the cockles around their hearts and make them long for somebody with whom to share their joys.

### Redlands Orange Crop.

THE Redlands orange growers are busy now picking the crop for eastern delivery. It is reported to be in excellent condition in every way. A little cold weather is excellent for oranges, acting as a tonic on the fruit, coloring the skin a brilliant color and bringing out the juices in the most appetizing way. It is estimated that the crop will amount to 400 cars, which means that there will be picked about 440,000,000 oranges from the trees around Redlands to be sent East during the current season. Two small pools have been already known as the holiday pool and the December pool. Now begins the long pool when most of the navel crop will be shipped, and the season will close with the Valencia pool, which usually brings high prices. They expect 2 cents a pound for their fruit, and in the excellent condition of the market they may get it. This means that Redlands orange growers will bank from their crop this season between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. To overcome the shortage of cars the old load of 384 boxes was raised to 456, and now they are putting 560 boxes into a car.

### Getting on the Map.

LOS ANGELES has been the heart and center of the sunshine map of the world since the world began. The building of the great harbor following the development of the section around the city is putting it on the commercial map of the world. The latest event of this kind is the proposed stopping of a Swedish steamship here to load cotton for Europe. The general representative of the Johnson Steamship Line with headquarters at Stockholm arrived in Los Angeles recently to see about the loading of cotton here for Scandinavian countries. This company has six motor ships of 7000 tons which have been calling here irregularly for some time past. Next year twelve of these ships will make Los Angeles a port of call, and the year after this will be increased to fifteen. The current year there will be one ship a month of this line calling at our port. They have stuff to load back with, and will take out from here cotton, fresh and dried fruits, grain, salmon and other commodities, mostly foodstuffs.

### New Year Starts off Fine.

WITH the opening of the new year work started on the Salt Lake branch line running from Pico to Santa Ana, a distance of twenty-four miles. This bit of construction will cost \$1,400,000, and is only one of many improvements and extensions planned by the road. The general manager says that during the current year his company will spend \$5,500,000, all here in the Great Southwest. The Santa Fe has ordered 95,000 tons of steel rails to cost about \$2,500,000, two-thirds of the contract going to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which is, broadly speaking, an institution of the Great Southwest.

[Washington Star:] "It took a long time to decide the election."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "it seems that you've got to stop and hold an investigation of nearly everything at the present time."

EPICANT,   
FIRE,   
Jan. 1,   
the entire   
city today   
blown out.   
Marquesa,   
after six   
bed has







## THE MARRIED LIFE OF HELEN AND WARREN.

[Vol. 9, 1917.]

—The Illustrated Weekly Magazine—

—The Illustrated Weekly Magazine—

## THE CASE OF THE INEFFICIENT HUSBAND.

Mary Warren's Problem. By Luella MacArthur.

**B**ECAUSE the Chicago Daily Cry sent Miss Sue Mitchell to canvass the State on woman suffrage, the members of the Beechwood Woman's Club thought they were in great luck to secure her as a speaker on the occasion of their annual luncheon. As she stepped from the platform they greeted her with enthusiastic applause. When she had finished speaking, and the president, Mrs. Le Grec, had contributed a few graceful remarks of appreciation, the other women surged around Miss Mitchell during the fifteen minutes of informal meeting before they adjourned to the dining-room.

The club luncheon was an event for the little town, and any member hindered by whatever reason from attending felt that she had a grievance against the scheme of things as they were. On this particular day but one member was absent, and like a persistent refrain running through the social melody, Miss Mitchell heard, "I'm so sorry Mary Warren isn't here today." "Oh, you really ought to meet Mary Warren," or "Now, Mary could have told you; she's up on all those things."

At last in a pause, Miss Mitchell asked, "Who is Mary Warren?"

She was answered by a soft babble of "She's the flower of this club," "She's the smartest woman in town!" "She's a wonder." And one gentle voice sighed, "She's a martyr." Then out-sounding all the rest, came the hoarse voice of Mrs. Dave Webster, saying conclusively, "Mary Warren is a bright, brave woman, and a good deal of a fool."

Some of the ladies gasped; more looked displeased; but two or three softly applauded as they exchanged understanding glances. Every one present except Miss Mitchell knew that Mrs. Webster was a staunch friend of Mary's.

"Mabel, you tell Miss Mitchell," commanded Mrs. Le Grec.

Little Mrs. Mabel Vinton smiled, then fell into a moment's serious silence. "Well," she began, "Mary Warren is the wife of Hugh Warren, a pleasant, handsome fellow with about as much initiative as a newborn babe. Somehow, I don't believe he is altogether spineless; but Mary's so capable, I guess he just goes ahead and lets her be capable."

"Perhaps he really has a backbone," suggested Helen Smith.

"Well, he hasn't!" remarked another woman sharply.

"Don't be too sure," warned Mrs. Webster. "I've known Mary ever since she was 6 years old, and she likes to have her own way pretty well; and she can sit down on people quite thoroughly."

"Well," continued Mrs. Vinton, seeing this little skirmish was over. "Anyway, Mary seems to have kept the pot boiling. Hugh doesn't amount to much in the way of business, and Mary's as keen as a sword. She's ambitious, too."

"No doubt," sighed Mrs. Reverend, the minister's wife, "his shiftlessness has been a great cross to her. Religion would help her to bear it."

"She's bearing it with pretty good grace," reminded Mrs. Webster, "even if she is too busy to spend much time at church."

The Chicago woman looked slightly bored by this interchange of personal opinions.

"Now, ladies," chided Mrs. Vinton, casting a bright glance around the table, "I'd like to finish."

They quieted down.

"When Mary and Hugh were married ten years ago," continued Mrs. Vinton, "we all thought it was a splendid match. Both handsome, Hugh with a few thousands he had inherited, and Mary with the best education of any woman in town. Hugh bought out a drug store, and failed inside of three years. They even lost their home, having mortgaged it in trying to keep the business. Somehow, Hugh's courage seemed to go with the other losses. They always seem to be perfectly devoted to each other, although Mary has been the breadwinner, since then. She writes some, and does the little juvenile work the town has. Between the two, she manages to make a sort of a living. It seems as though she ought to do better; for she is really brilliant. She has had a few things accepted by the standard magazines. She has a big bed of old-fashioned herbs in

her back yard. She says this brings in her pin money, and its care is a joy to her. The bed of herbs, I mean," laughed the speaker.

"Is Mrs. Warren quite content to maintain a 'habitually idle husband?'" asked Miss Mitchell with keen interest.

"She never intimates but that everything is all right. Oh, she's loyal; there's no doubt about that!"

"I'd fix him, if he belonged to me!" flashed Mrs. Grattan, the bride of the group.

"Yes; Mary ought to leave him to shift for himself," gloomed Mrs. Martin.

"She won't," affirmed another woman. "Why, even with all her outside activities, she keeps the house in apple-pie order."

"I guess Hugh helps her there," suggested Mrs. Webster. "I know he does a good deal about the house."

"I see," said Miss Mitchell with a brilliant smile. "It is a case of a militantly busy wife and a quiet, home-keeping husband."

This was promptly disclaimed by several.

For an instant, Mrs. Webster wanted to shake the guest of honor; however she bided her time to administer a rebuke. She was the only woman present with a car, and to her would fall the duty of taking Miss Mitchell to the station.

Soon, farewells had been said, and Mrs. Webster with Miss Mitchell drove away. Mrs. Webster seized the chance to give the visitor from Chicago many little sidelights on the Warren situation. Her intention was the best in the world; she meant only to defend and praise Mary, but unconsciously she gave an even clearer portrayal of Hugh, handsome, attractive, inefficient, seemingly indifferent to the anomalies of a perfectly able-bodied man of fair education abiding at home while his wife was out in the business world, making such income as they had.

They reached the station just in time for a quick hand-clasp and a brief farewell.

Mrs. Webster returned home rejoicing that for once she had felt free to speak her mind about the Warrens. The next day she reported in sackcloth and ashes.

The club women of Beechwood could hardly wait for the arrival of the next afternoon's edition of the Chicago paper. A short paragraph covered Miss Mitchell's report on the Beechwood Woman's Club; but their indignation knew no bounds when they read a column and a half giving a clever sketch of Hugh and Mary, their home life, and her public activity, and his apparent content in being a "mere totem of the roadside."

The women held hurried phone consultations, informal, neighborly interviews, all circling around the questions: What would Mary do? What would she think of their indiscretion in giving such information? Would Hugh now brace up? Would this in any way alter the situation?

"This will certainly jar Hugh into doing something," prophesied Mrs. Webster.

"It will nearly break Mary's heart," mourned Mrs. Vinton.

"It will show her that she cannot place reliance on earthly friends," piously reflected Mrs. Reverend.

Their husbands, fathers, brothers advised, censured, admonished and comforted according to their various dispositions, but, to a man, in a glow of masculine self-approbation, declared that Hugh was no good.

They quieted down.

"When Mary and Hugh were married ten years ago," continued Mrs. Vinton, "we all thought it was a splendid match. Both

handsome, Hugh with a few thousands he had inherited, and Mary with the best education of any woman in town. Hugh bought

out a drug store, and failed inside of three

years. They even lost their home, having

mortgaged it in trying to keep the business.

Somehow, Hugh's courage seemed to go with

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Mary has been the breadwinner, since then.

She writes some, and does the little juvenile

work the town has. Between the two, she

manages to make a sort of a living. It

seems as though she ought to do better; for

she is really brilliant. She has had a few

things accepted by the standard magazines.

She has a big bed of old-fashioned herbs in

her back yard. She says this brings in her

pin money, and its care is a joy to her.

The bed of herbs, I mean," laughed the

speaker.

Depended on his conversation to iron out

some of the wrinkles produced by contact

with the outside world.

"What's the matter, Hugh?" she queried.

"Are you sick?"

"Me? No," he replied. "I'm all right."

But there was a tired look in his eyes and a nervous catch in his voice.

"I believe you are sick," she said. "Hugh,

has anything happened to trouble you?"

At the solicitude in her voice, Hugh's

countenance changed; but he maintained

that nothing was wrong.

As the next few days passed and Mary

went about town in her usual busy way she

became conscious of a new quality in the

glances and voices of those she met.

"The bed of herbs, I mean," laughed the

speaker.

leges that normally belong to men?" As

she proceeded Miss Mitchell drove home

the lesson that for the woman with a

home, home should come first, even though

the outside things were added for good

measure.

Mary found no comfort in the writer's

other statements that if a man was dis-

abled from making the living it was brave

in a woman to assume the burden. She had

to admit to herself that Hugh was plain

lazy, and Miss Mitchell wrote that a wise

woman would send a merely lazy man

about his business.

For a few days Mary kept closely to the

house. Perhaps she had already been in a

state of inward rebellion; anyway, she now

found herself agreeing with Miss Mitchell's

estimate of Hugh. She exhibited a new ir-

ritability, and Hugh fell silent, but fol-

lowed Mary around the rooms with a ques-

tioning look. If ever a man showed

heartache in his face, Hugh did; but Mary's

impatient eyes read in this dejection only

inefficiency, indolence and sulky indif-

ference.

Mary went to the next club meeting with

head held high. She greeted the other

members pleasantly, but in a new, imper-

sonal sort of manner.

When the president in the course of pro-

ceedings asked if there was any new busi-

ness, Mary rose to her feet and tapping an

envelope she held in her hand, said, "I

have here my resignation from membership

in this club."

Surprised stares and little gasps replied

to this statement.

Mary waited till the room was quiet again,

then went on, "After what occurred here at

the last meeting while I was away, taken

in conjunction with the subsequent, profes-

sional activity of the guest of honor, Miss

Sue Mitchell of Chicago," there was scorch-

ing emphasis on the name, "this is the only

thing left for me to do."

Raising her hand to still the agitated,

lady-like tumult which followed her words,

she went on, her clear, searching voice, low-

toned as it was, reaching every one. She

had meant to tell them that she was soon

leaving town to go where she could hide

from the disgrace which she felt the club

had heaped upon her. But as she stood

there she had a vision of Hugh, white-

faced and forlorn as he had looked at the

breakfast table, and set against that came

the memory of what she had thought he

was when she married him. Following this

juxtaposition of mental pictures came the

conviction that she had never reached the

real man, the man Hugh was meant to be.

Her indignation took on a maternal quality.

The red flamed into her cheeks and her

eyes flashed as she said fiercely: "Oh, you

blind, narrow women! How do you know

what my problems are? How do you know

what Hugh and I mean to each other? So

you think I have quelled him to submission,

the more easily to assert myself? Or, else,

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## THE YOUNG COYOTE OF DEATH VALLEY.

Last week.

## FORAGE GRASSES FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA.

## Facts About the Sorghums, Specially Compiled.

THE facts on this page, unless credited, are compiled from publications issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

In a bulletin issued June 7, 1916, comprising a paper by George A. Scott, scientific assistant, Animal Husbandry Division, on "The Feeding of Grain Sorghums to Live Stock," the writer says:

"Those who fully appreciate the feeding value of these crops [nonsaccharine, or grain sorghums] will not hesitate to convert them into beef, pork, mutton, milk or poultry. By marketing the crops in this way both the grain and the roughage are utilized; the manure is returned to enrich the soil; marketing is facilitated; and the farmer's chances for favorable financial outcome are greatly enhanced.

"The nonsaccharine, or grain, sorghums which have been grown most widely in this country are kafir, milo, feterita, kaoliang, shailu, and durra. These crops are to the Great Plains region what corn is to the corn belt. They may be fed green; both the cured plants and the seed or grain may be fed; or they may be ensiled. It has been demonstrated that the grain sorghums have less feeding value than corn, but the fact that they are heavy yielders in semiarid sections where corn fails more than compensates for the small difference in feeding value.

"Closely related to the nonsaccharine sorghums are the saccharine, or sweet, sorghums. While the latter are not as satisfactory feeds as the former, they are valuable in their place in certain sections of the country. The seed of sweet sorghums has been found to be much less palatable and nutritious than that of the nonsaccharine group. Consequently the greatest value of the sweet sorghums as stock feed lies in their use as forages. They produce a palatable hay or fodder much relished by stock and possessing about the same value as prairie hay.

"In the South both classes of sorghums are pastured, particularly the sweet sorghums. The chief danger in the practice lies in the fact that poisoning may occur if stunted or second-growth plants are eaten.

"Some prejudice has existed as to the value of sweet sorghum for silage, based chiefly upon the charge that sorghum silage is highly acid. Experiments do not fully support this view, and stock have been given sorghum silage with splendid results. Owing to its deficiency of grain in comparison with corn, kafir, and milo silage it contains a smaller amount of nutrients per pound.

"Chemical analyses of grain sorghums indicate that they are very similar to corn in composition. The fat content of the latter is higher, the protein percentage is greater in the sorghums, while the amounts of carbohydrates are practically equal in both. . . . Kafir, in comparison with corn, is a little higher in digestible protein, but in carbohydrates and fats, which are the energy and fat-producing compounds, it is somewhat lower.

"Horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry have been fed the grains of these nonsaccharine sorghums with very satisfactory results. . . .

"The feeder should always remember that sorghum grains alone do not form a balanced ration, and the same care which is exercised in feeding corn should be applied when feeding grains of the sorghums. . . .

"As with corn, silage is perhaps the most economical form in which the grain sorghum crops may be utilized. Sorghum silage is very much liked by sheep and cattle, and its use in the rations of these classes of stock is very desirable. When cut at the proper stage it has a feeding value practically equal to that of corn silage.

"Sometimes stock are killed by being pastured upon stunted or 'second growth' plants of either sweet sorghums or nonsaccharine sorghums. Stunted plants may be caused by extreme drought, or other adverse conditions. At such stages of growth prussic acid, a deadly poison, sometimes accumulates in the plant tissue, and consequently the stock may suffer severe poisoning, which is usually fatal. The plants have this poisonous property only under the conditions mentioned, and all losses may be avoided with a little care."

Writing of grain sorghums in a bulletin issued in September, 1915, Carleton R. Ball, agronomist in charge, and Benton E. Rother, scientific assistant, say:

"The grain sorghums are made up of several different groups of sorghums which produce good yields of feeding grain. Among these groups are kafir, milo, durra, and kaoliang. In most of them the forage value is not large. The kafirs, however, have a comparatively high forage value because of their semiliquefying stems and large and abundant leaves.

"The sorghums are of recent introduction. The kafirs and durras were brought to this country about forty years ago; milo about thirty years ago, and the best kaoliang about ten years ago. However, the grain sorghums first became important in this country about twenty-five years ago. Kafir was brought to Kansas about 1890 and spread rapidly to the South and West. Milo was brought into Texas about the same time or a little later, and spread rapidly to the West and more slowly to the North.

"These crops first attracted attention because they were drought resistant. When the first wave of settlement swept across the southern Great Plains there was much difficulty in obtaining suitable crops. Corn was found to be well suited to the more humid parts and the more favorable seasons; in the drier parts of the Plains—and in dry seasons it failed.

"All members of the sorghum family were found to be very drought resistant; in the favorable seasons they made profitable yields, and in dry seasons they were much better than corn. The grain sorghums, therefore, have come to be extensively used in place of corn for grain production, especially in the drier districts. . . .

"Ever since these crops were first grown in the dry-land West they have been used to some extent for human food. Ground at the local gristmill, they have been turned into batter-cakes in the farm kitchen on many a winter morning. In the making of corn bread or johnnycake they have taken the place of cornmeal with satisfaction to the consumer. The grain also may be used successfully for popcorn.

"Only in recent years, however, have scientific tests been made to determine their value in the human diet. The results of these experiments show that the meal of kafir and milo is comparable with cornmeal. It can be used alone or in mixtures with wheat flour in varying proportions in such ways as cornmeal is used.

"Owing to the absence of gluten in the protein, grain-sorghum flour can not be used for making raised bread. It should not be ground into flour, therefore, but into meal instead. In this form it can be used for pancakes, corn bread, mush, puddings, etc., just as cornmeal is used. It can also be mixed with wheat flour in the same way as cornmeal, where desired."

## Testing Rhodes and Other Grasses.

"Some New Grasses for the South" is the title of an illuminating article in the Year Book of 1912 of the Department of Agriculture, by R. A. Oakley, agronomist. Mr. Oakley says:

"Since the beginning of systematic plant introduction by the Department of Agriculture the native and cultivated forage crops of the world have been studied with a view to securing new and valuable species for sections where the need has been greatest. This search has been particularly close for hay crops adapted to the South and to the dry lands of the West, where natural conditions are not well suited to the plants that are most commonly cultivated for hay. . . .

"Rhodes grass is adapted only to the extreme South, while Sudan grass and Tunis grass are suited to a much wider area. All of these species were procured from Africa, where, at the time of their introduction, they were grown under cultivation only to a very limited extent.

"Rhodes grass was introduced into Australia about the same time as into this country, and is now fast becoming an important forage crop there. There is no record of Sudan grass or Tunis grass being cultivated to any extent in any part of the world, and it is probable that there will be more of the former, at least, grown under cultivation in the United States next year than in all the

other countries combined. We have growing wild in this country species of the genus to which Rhodes grass belongs, none of which are of much agricultural value, and under cultivation many relatives of Sudan grass and Tunis grass—the sorghums and Johnson grass—all very important crops.

"While not closely related botanically, and differing materially in important characteristics, Rhodes grass and Sudan grass have proved almost equally promising in the preliminary tests in the sections to which they are apparently adapted, and are almost certain to become staple hay crops within a comparatively short time.

"To be a valuable hay grass a species must possess certain important characteristics. It must be aggressive, or at least able to maintain itself for a considerable length of time against weeds and other enemies; it must furnish a profitable yield; it must be palatable and nutritious, and possess a good color and general appearance, either loose or in the bale, when cured; and it must have reasonably good seed habits. Rhodes grass has all of these qualities, and besides it seems to be able to grow on poor soil and is also fairly drought resistant. Its inability to withstand low temperatures, however, limits materially its area in the United States.

"Although aggressive, Rhodes grass is not at all difficult to eradicate from cultivated fields, since the runners by which it spreads are on the surface of the ground and are not true rootstocks such as are produced by Johnson grass and other species having similar habits. This is a very important character, as it makes the grass aggressive against weeds and at the same time not as a weed.

"While there has not been sufficient experience in the feeding of Rhodes grass hay in this country to make a definite statement regarding its feeding value, there remains little doubt in the minds of those who have fed it on a small scale that it is equal to any of the grass hays. Its chemical analysis points to a high nutritive value, and its aroma and palatability are such as to make it readily eaten by stock. The color and texture give the hay an attractive appearance. These qualities aid materially in establishing it as a staple on the city markets. The yield afforded by Rhodes grass is one of its strong points. In this respect it has more than come up to expectations. Even on poor, sandy soils it frequently produces two or more cuttings per season exceeding one and one-half tons each. On good soil or on land that has been well fertilized yields much in excess of this are obtained. There are authentic reports of total yields per season of six tons per acre of well-cured hay from three cuttings, the first cutting being made in May, the second in July, and the third in September."

## Sudan Grass as a Forage Crop.

In a paper in Farmers' Bulletin 605 dated September 2, 1914, H. N. Vinal, agronomist, says:

"Under cultivation in the United States, Sudan grass has shown itself to be distinctly an annual. In only two instances under our observation have plants lived over winter—at Gainesville, Fla., and Bard, Cal., both places being practically frost free. This grass is very closely related to the cultivated sorghums and hybridizes with them readily. The fact that it has no rootstocks places it nearer the cultivated sorghums than is Johnson grass, which for many years has been credited by some botanists with being the wild prototype of the sorghums.

"Sudan grass when seeded broadcast or in drills averages about three to five feet in height and has stems a little smaller than a lead pencil, being about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. If grown in rows and cultivated it reaches six to nine feet, and the stems are larger than usual, being about one-fourth of an inch in diameter. The panicle is loose and open, very much like that of Johnson grass, but a little larger and a trifle more compact. The hulls, or glumes, are awned and when in flower often purplish in color. This color usually fades to a light yellow when ripe. The awns are broken off in threshing, so that the commercial seed rarely has awns. The leaves are broader and more numerous than those of Johnson grass, giving the grass a

much more favorable appearance as a hay plant. The most important difference, however, is that the aggressive underground stems, or rootstocks, with which Johnson grass is equipped, are entirely absent in Sudan grass.

"Sudan grass, like the cultivated sorghums, never develops anything but fibrous roots, therefore it can not become an obnoxious weed comparable to the perennial Johnson grass. Furthermore, it has shown no tendency to persist in fields as an annual weed through volunteer seedlings. When given plenty of room, the grass stools very freely. It is not uncommon to find over 100 stems arising from one crown. This decided tendency to stool is most apparent after the first cutting, and this characteristic makes the hay from the second cutting usually of finer texture than that from the first.

"The value of Sudan grass under conditions of extreme drought has not been definitely established. Reports from those testing it do not agree on this point. Reports from the South, where lack of moisture has been combined with extreme heat, have in general been favorable to this grass in comparison with millets and sorghums. Farther north most of the reports indicate that, grown under extreme drought conditions, it produces less than millet. It may be that high temperature, which is known to be necessary to the best development of the grass, is the deciding factor. During 1912, when the drought was especially severe in the central Great Plains region, direct comparisons of Sudan grass and millet indicated that the latter is capable of making better yields under such conditions."

## Tunis Grass.

Another form of Andropogon sorghum closely related to Sudan grass was secured from Dr. L. Trabut, Algiers, Algeria. This has been given the name Tunis grass, but it seems that the seed originally came from Egypt. It also is devoid of rootstocks, but is less leafy and not quite so vigorous as Sudan grass and has the characteristic of shattering its seed readily, owing to the formation of a layer of scar tissue where the seed breaks from the rachis branches. The formation of this tissue at the base of the seed causes the seed to fall, in the same way that the production of the leaf scar on trees in the autumn starts the shedding of leaves. In most cases Tunis grass will lose practically all its seed while the leaves are yet green. So far there seems to be no place in the United States where it is superior or even equal to Sudan grass.

## From a State Authority.

P. B. Kennedy of the College of Agriculture of the University of California in response to an inquiry from The Times in regard to forage plants, says:

"It is unfortunate that the grasses and forage plants for the most part now on the market have been adapted with a view of supplying the needs and conditions of European, Eastern and Middle West American farmers. There is practically no place in the United States, not even Arizona and Nevada, that has the long continued dry spell which we find in California. In the northern part of the State, in Shasta and Siskiyou counties, the occasional summer showers provide moisture for such well known and reliable forage plants as timothy and red clover, but we know that these would not do well if subjected to the conditions of the great central valleys of the State, and perhaps to a similar extent, to those of Southern California.

"We have a large number of excellent grasses native to California and which withstand, in many instances, the long hot summers, but seed of these can not as yet be produced on the market, and hence where they have been depleted by over-stocking no seed can be purchased for reseeding. To add to this dilemma, thousands of worthless, introduced weedy species have immediately encroached upon these lands and presented us with a double task, namely, to rout out the worthless, weedy species in the first place, and in the second, to supplant them by others that are perennial and more valuable.

"We are at work on the problem as represented in your letter, and are making some

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTY)

## GOOD SHORT STORIES FROM EVERYWHERE.

Compiled for the Illustrated Weekly.

## Appreciation.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD HELEN is the precious daughter of an Indianapolis editor. Sitting with the family one evening in their parlor amidst a confusion of newspapers and magazines scattered on the floor, Helen picked up her father's paper.

"I think daddy's the bestest man that ever lived," said Helen, as she looked up into her mother's face.

"You mustn't forget Jesus," replied the mother, in gentle reproof.

"Of course Jesus was a good man, too. And so is Santa Claus. That makes three—daddy and Jesus and Santa."

And father regarded the child with that parental pride which wells up in the heart at such an expression of filial appreciation and gratitude.—[Indianapolis News.]

## The Oracle at Home.

THEY had been engaged a week.

"Do you believe in dreams?" the young man asked.

"Sure," she replied.

"Well, I had an awful one last night. I dreamed of a coffin and—"

"Oh, Jim," she exclaimed, "that's a sign you're going to be married."

The young man looked at her in bewilderment.

"If that's the case," he responded, gallantly, "I wish I would dream it a dozen times."

"I think you're mean," she exclaimed. "I'd like to know what on earth you would do with a dozen wives. I bet you couldn't manage one—by yourself."—[Indianapolis News.]

## Too Far Off.

DIPLOMATIC language," said Secretary Lansing, "is all very well, but it won't work miracles.

"It's like the young woman's case. She refused the old gentleman most diplomatically, but I'm sure that, nevertheless, he was very much put out."

"I told old Gobba Golde," said the young woman, "that his age compelled me to refuse him."

"What?" said her companion. "You told him to his face he was too old?"

"Oh, no! I managed more diplomatically than that. He said he'd love and cherish me till death, and I told him he was too young."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

## In Modern Language.

A GIRL was required to write a brief sketch of Queen Elizabeth. Her paper contained this sentence:

"Elizabeth was so dishonest that she stole her soldiers' food."

The teacher was puzzled and called the girl.

"Where did you get that notion?"

"Why, that's what it says in the history."

The book was sent for and the passage was found. It read:

"Elizabeth was so parsimonious that she even pinched her soldiers' rations."—[The Bits.]

## sparson" Brownlow's Retreat.

NOT only in daring—even more in watching, waiting, enduring, succoring—are written the annals of the women of the southern mountains, says Arthur W. Spaulding in "The Men of the Mountains." Sometimes their spirit shamed even brave men who had faced a thousand dangers.

Of all the Union leaders in Eastern Tennessee, few were better known than "Parson" Brownlow, the editor of the fiercely partisan Whig, and after the war the Governor of the State. His courage had been tried and proved. The people of Eastern Tennessee could not believe that he would give way before the enemy. But when Burnside retreated before Longstreet, word was sent to the most prominent Unionists of Knoxville that it would be wise for them to seek safety. Accordingly some of them left, under cavalry escort, for Kentucky. Among them was Brownlow.

Through the miry roads, in a heavy downpour of rain, the melancholy procession went. Early in the night they came upon a cabin out of which swarmed a host of chil-

dren, with their stout mother at their head holding a high pine torch.

"What in the name of God," she said, "does all this mean? Where are you men going? Is Burnside retreating? Who are you anyhow?"

One of the party answered mildly that Gen. Burnside, so far from retreating, was probably a prisoner with all his army.

"And you are running away," she exclaimed, "without firing a gun!"

"Oh, no," said an ironic old gentleman, "we are retiring in good order, to save the country."

"Yes," she returned, waving her torch in their faces with a patriotic fierceness, "and I expect the next thing I'll hear will be that old Bill Brownlow is running, too!"

At this point that doughty hero, concealed in the midst of his party, remarked in a subdued but fervent tone of voice, "Gentlemen, this is no place to make a stand. I think I'd rather encounter Longstreet's army or Vaughn's cavalry than that woman!"—[Youth's Companion.]

## The Repeater.

REPRESENTATIVE CAMPBELL of Kansas said in a recent address in Leavenworth:

"The corrupt man is always a stupid, ignorant man."

"A corrupt voter was arrested once in Wama."

"Wat am I arrested fur?" he asked.

"You are charged," said the officer, "with having voted eight times."

"Charged, hey," muttered the prisoner. "That's queer. I expected to be paid for it."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

## Unnecessary.

I OFTEN wish I had the nerve of my friend Jimson.

The other night at a Christmas party he deliberately walked up to the prettiest girl in the room and kissed her.

"How dare you!" she cried, blushing furiously. "I am not under the mistletoe."

"That's all right," responded Jimson. "A girl with a face like yours doesn't need any mistletoe."

And then he kissed her again.—[New York World.]

## Tribute to Lloyd George.

LOYD GEORGE first financed the war as Chancellor. Then, as Munitions Minister, he made up the shell shortage. Recently he settled the Irish question. Then he was the head of the War Department. Now he is Premier.

A convict came out of jail recently. A friend met him at the gate. The convict, as he shook hands, said:

"Well, mate, wot's happened since I got tucked away twenty years ago?"

"There war been declared," said the friend.

"Yes, what else?"

"We got a new king."

"So Edward's gone, eh? Who's took on his job?"

"George."

The convict gave a chuckle of pleasure.

"Good old Lloyd," he said. "I allus known he'd come out on top in the end."—[Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.]

## She Had Heard of One.

WHAT you going to make out o' Josh?" inquired Farmer Perkins of Farmer Bates.

"A lawyer, I guess," said the father doubtfully. "Ma wants him to be a doctor, and he's going to be a professional man. But we'd want to show our confidence in him, and I figger out that it'd be safer to take Josh's law than his medicine."—[Case and Comment.]

She Had Heard of One.

WHOEVER saw a perfect man?" asked an evangelist at a revival meeting. "There is no such thing. Every man has his faults, plenty of them."

Of course, no one had ever seen a perfect man, and consequently the statement of the revivalist was received with silence. The revivalist continued:

"Whoever saw a perfect woman?"

At this juncture a tall, thin woman arose.

She is Said to

Adm. Affairs

Order.

she is Said to













SUNDAY MORNING,

# ITALY

Economics  
IMITATION  
ON PROFIT.

Eight Per Cent is  
Suggested.

New Schedule of Taxation will  
Return Over Six Hundred  
Million Dollars.

Administration may Raise  
Twice as Much as Needed  
to Cover Deficit.

(IN SIGHT WITH—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH)  
WASHINGTON, BUREAU OF  
THE TIMES, Jan. 6.—The  
complete list of possible new  
taxes from which the Ways and  
Means Committee of the House ex-  
pects to meet the threatened deficit  
in the treasury and the amount to  
be raised under each tax has been  
published.

The list, which has been closely  
guarded, has not been given out  
privately although a few of the  
items on it have appeared from time  
to time.

The data included in it have been  
collected by both treasury experts  
and by experts who were working  
under the committee and for the  
guidance of the committee in  
drawing the new revenue bill.  
If all the taxes on the list were  
enacted, the receipts of the govern-  
ment would be increased by more  
than twice the amount needed to  
meet the threatened deficit, which is  
estimated at \$300,000,000 by July  
1, 1918.

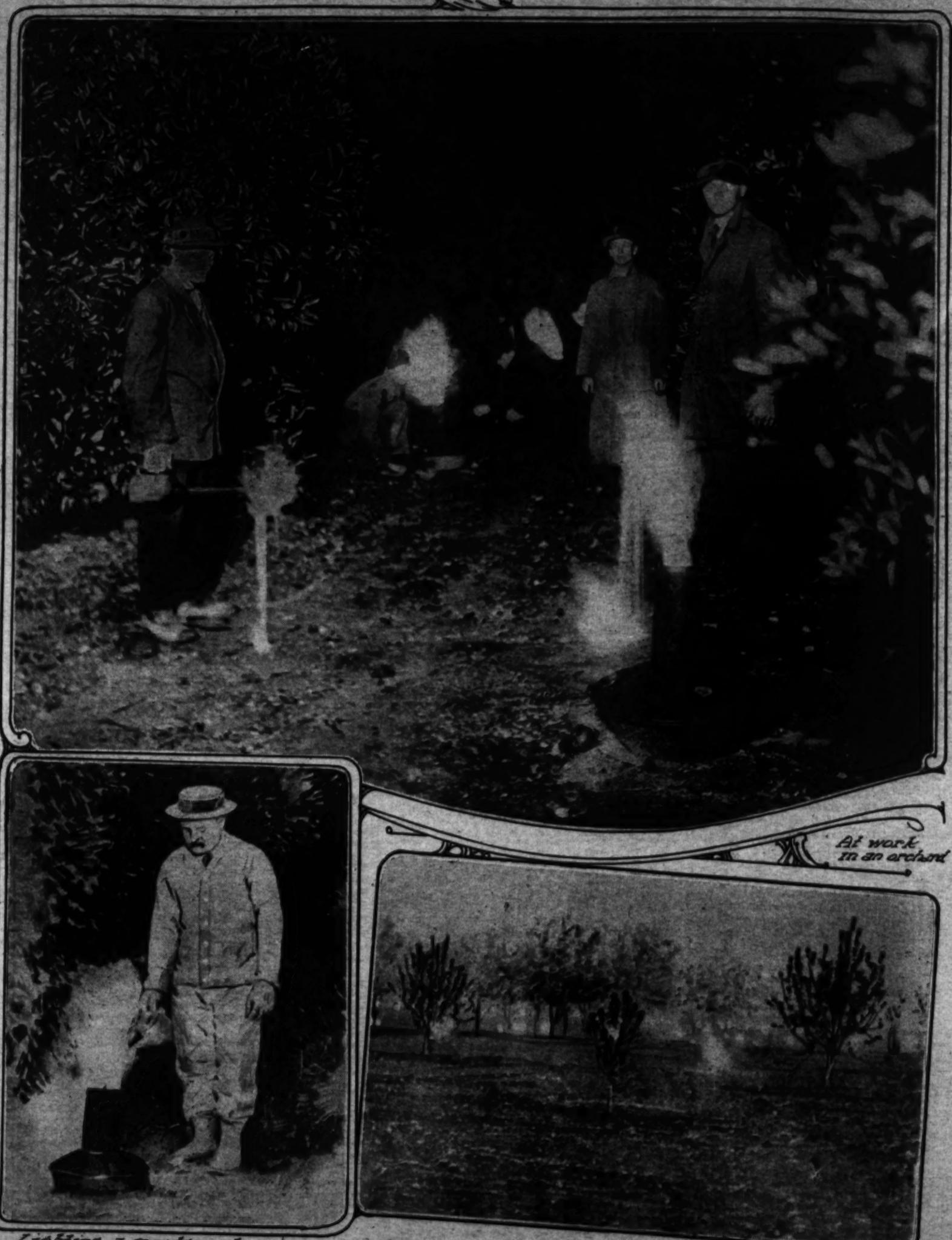
None of the taxes mentioned in  
the list actually has been proposed  
(Continued on Third Page.)



CALIFORNIA AND THE THREE AMERICAS

The Future Great Commercial Empire.

## Fighting the Frosts in California Orchards.



Lighting a smudge-pot.

See text on page 19

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THE WORLD'S NE

Smudging in a pear orchard

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